New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1523. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

[illegible] OF THE HARDS AND SOFT COMMITTEES.

Speeches of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Lorenzo B. Shepard, Gen. Ward, Capt. Rynders, Mr. Bayard and others.

CONSOLIDATION AND DAMPNESS.

A meeting of the Soft juvenile Democracy of New-York was called last night at Tammany Hall, at [illegible] o'clock, at which hour about one hundred and fifty individuals were collected in the [illegible], when Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR invited them to fall in procession with the Democrats outside, and walk through the rain to Stuyvesant Institute. On reaching that building they were received with thorough fraternity by the Juvenile Hards, J. P. FOGARTY being in the Chair. The Juvenile Softs took their seats on one side of the room, while the Juvenile Hards retained theirs on the other, amidst vociferous applause.

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, on behalf of the Softs, extended the right hand of fellowship to the Hards, and invited them to return to Tammany Hall. He pleaded and almost wept. Why should they not amalgamate? Why should discord divide them? Oh, dear, let them come together to save the Union, or else FREMONT would be elected, and BUCHANAN be defeated. Now was the time or never. Many people said that BUCHANAN was failing in popularity. He did not think it was so, but now was the time to save him. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. RUSSELL, Chairman of the Hall, formally accepted the invitation on behalf of the Hards. The two Committees joined hands in amity, and the procession returned down Broadway, accompanied by the Stuyvesant Hards, to Tammany, stopping on their way at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where AMASA J. PARKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, briefly addressed them from the balcony. His text was the union of the Democracy. He spoke for two minutes, and seemed glad to retire, on account of the rain. LORENZO B. SHEPARD followed in the same strain. He was about fifteen minutes in full talk. Then General WARD, of Westchester County, appeared, dimly discernible amid the gathering darkness of the night. He said, among other things, that Westchester County would do its duty, and give a majority for BUCHANAN. When the speaker had concluded, the assemblage gave three cheers, formed again in procession, and proceeded on their way to Tammany.

At about a quarter past nine the united procession, headed by the band, returned from Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting was soon called to order by Mr. [illegible] RUSSELL, who introduced Mr. S. B. [illegible], Chairman of the Broadway gathering.

This gentleman observed that this has been emphatically and correctly styled the era of good feeling. What had been inaugurated at Cincinnati and at Syracuse was now cemented by the young Democracy of New-York, forming an unexampled rainbow of promise in the political horizon. They were [illegible] in unison with the feelings of all good men and true who desire the prosperity of their common country, and who seek in her welfare the path of glory and renown. And now, adopting scriptural phraseology in reference to the fusion of the two meetings to-night, he would say, "Dearly beloved, we are gathered together in the face of this congregation, and have united these in the bonds of holy [illegible]. Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." After a few remarks of the same character, the speaker introduced Mr. G. [illegible] as the future President of the united Association.

Mr. [illegible] said he was the worst man in the room to attempt a speech. He thanked them for the honor done him in their selection, but wished it had fallen upon some other individual. He had indulged no idea of again holding that position and would not have been induced to do so, had it not been urged upon him from quarters where he had the least right to expect either friends or advocates. However, no good Democrat was justified in refusing any position however responsible. Addressing himself to the young men present, he would urge upon them the absolute necessity of punctual attendance at all stated meetings. The action of the General Committee might save the Empire State, and saving the State might save the Union. He submitted to the meeting the names of DOUGLAS TAYLOR as first Vice-President, of JOHN B FOGARTY, as the second, and as Secretaries, ROBERT GRANT, and SAMUEL B. [illegible], together with HARATIO B. CASS, as Treasurer. These appointments were confirmed by acclamation.

Then arose a cry for RYNDERS. The Captain immediately sprung to his feet, saying that if any body wished to speak before he did, he was very willing. He was pretty well tired; and yet he was happy to mingle among them. It augured well to see the union of the two Committees, of Tammany Hall, and the Pear tree. The great Democratic Party were well convinced that this was an important crisis. They must come together. There was a necessity for it in order to save the Union. It was a matter of law as some thought, but it was more a matter of honor rather than eagerness for the spoils. That was evident, for not one in a thousand could possibly obtain a portion of them, and yet they intended to roll up at least [illegible] votes in this State. Could each of them get an office? It was necessary now to stand shoulder to shoulder as in days of yore, when victory perched on their banners. The [illegible] of the great Democratic Party was for union and the Constitution. There never had been any other principle. There never [illegible] other party. Other parties were the parties of a day, because their principles were [illegible] of a day. There were the same to-day as when the Democratic Party were organized under THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Loud cheers.] True, there had been men who had left them. Let them go. God speed them. They had been thorns in the sides of all good Democrats for many years. The State might be lost by their defection, but what of that? Wise men and such men had asked, where shall we go? and echo would scarcely answer, where? Truth would whisper, go to the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] He knew the Weekly House would invite them to [illegible], but so surely as they did, the aversion would pitch and throw them among a squad of negroes. The friends of FREMONT had lately invited their colored brethren, and also their colored sisters, to meet them. They were so gallant, but when their colored friends of both sexes sat with them, side by side, unfortunately it was a warm evening. There was something of an offensive smell. Black as the ace of spades, and a shade darker, there was an evident wish to induce them to leave. The Captain, after the utterance of some expressions reflecting upon colored ladies, in language too gross for repetition, declared that it was always his wish to speak delicately of women. He told how the friends of FREMONT had hugged their [illegible], and how more than one death had occurred from the clouds. But not a word of this had found its way into the papers. The Captain's attempt at drollery was worthy of him, and the audience appeared to enjoy such statements amazingly.

The Speaker next alluded to the TIMES and the *Tribune*. To be sure they had a right to rejoice. [A voice—"don't forget the *Herald*,"—upon which a volley of groans were given for the *Herald*.] Captain RYNDERS then expressed his regret that he had got off the track—he repeated the advice given by Mr. [illegible] to the young men and spoke pathetically of their duties when he should be laid in the grave. After challenging the Republican Party to point to a single act of a Democratic nominee that was not in perfect accordance with integrity and honor, and charging his political opponents with a disposition to most enormous lying, he wound up with a remark that the Whig Party had as natural a disposition to falsehood as smoke to ascend, or as a hog to wallow in a mud-puddle. Not that he had anything to say personally against any individual. [illegible] a Louisiana Editor, was the next speaker. He talked of principle. From infancy he had been taught to revere the principles of the Democracy. The [illegible] to which he belongs was—the Press; he put up BUCHANAN's name before he was nominated, and after the nomination placed at the head of his paper this motto—"JAMES BUCHANAN, the giant of statesmen, the man who can guide the ship of State through every storm." This motto, he begged leave to say, was the sentiment of the whole South. [Applause.] BUCHANAN was to carry all before him at the South. Mr. FILLMORE, estimable enough as a man, stood no chance in Louisiana, nor in any State south of MASON & DIXON's line. [Applause.] He pledged his word that Louisiana would give JAMES BUCHANAN from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The Know-Nothings claim Kentucky. But have you heard the dispatch which which has been received in this City to-night? [Cries of "No"—"what is it?"] Why, it is that she has given 15,000 for BUCHANAN. [Uproarious cheering.] Mr. BAYARD spoke of DOUGLAS, and there were three cheers for "the giant who was not a little but a big giant." The illustrious antecedents of BUCHANAN, and a denial of the story of the drop of Democratic blood, followed. An electric power passed through the speaker's veins when he looked at the bare hands and honest faces before him; he eulogized the laboring classes. He desired it to be remembered that the Democracy of Louisiana, and of the South, stand as one man. In conclusion, he desired to give as a sentiment, "The New-York Democracy is a unit—consequently the Union is safe." The Union, he contended, could not be dissolved; it shall not be dissolved. He stood at once a Union man, and a States Rights man, and rejoiced to find the blood of the Democracy flowing so smoothly and comfortably in one channel. There was a concluding apostrophe to the mighty bird of Jove, and the speaker retired under cover of much applause.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for their escort of the consolidated clubs during the evening, and Mr. STEPHEN W. COOK, President of the Club, was invited up to make a speech. He referred to the old Cato of the party who rusticates at Wheatland, and spoke of that young eagle of Kentucky who plumes his wings and prepares for a new flight.

Mr. STOCKTON, of Louisiana, said he was a Union man, loving the flag which waves over the dwellers upon the Hudson, as well as when it floats above those who live upon the banks of the Mississippi. He invited all persons infected with a leprosy of Republicanism to come up to this pool of Bethsaida and be cleansed.

Mr. WM. J. ROSS said a few words in encouragement of the union of the Democracy; had just left a grand demonstration on the other side of the water, where the men of Kings and Queens had come up in their power; was fully satisfied of the strength of the party; saw no reason to doubt the result of the contest; and claimed that the Democracy's united front would insure its triumph.

The gathering grew very slim, and finally disappeared utterly, save a few thirsty souls who congregated in the bar-room, and had an impromptu meeting on their own account, which was still in session at 12 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible], and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

I[illegible]ERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Memorial of the Kansas Free-State Prisoners—The Elections in Missouri and Kentucky—Presidential Succession—Instructions to the Military Officers in Kansas—The Condition of Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Memorial of Governor ROBINSON and the other Kansas Free-State men indicted for treason, asking for a law providing for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and for change of venue, presented by Mr. SEWARD to-day, attracts much attention. Its evident justice is a poser for the Border Ruffians.

The news from Missouri, that FRANCIS BLAIR is elected to Congress, is highly encouraging. Mr. BLAIR is well-known to sympathize strongly with the Anti-Slavery-Extensionists.

Dispatches to-night announce that Kentucky has gone Democratic. This is crushing to the Fillmore men, who ask, pertinently, "If the Americans cannot carry Kentucky, what Slave State can they rely upon for their Presidential nominee?"

Mr. BUTLER's report from the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, recommends, in case of the death or other disability of the President of the United States, that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate; or if none, then the Speaker of the House; or if none, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; or if none, then the senior Associate Justice having the necessary qualifications, shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. It is understood that Mr. BUTLER designs passing the bill immediately.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, an answer to the resolution of inquiry in relation to the instructions issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent by military power any assemblage of the people of that Territory. Secretary DAVIS says, in reply thereto:

"I have the honor to inform you that no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this Department. The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas."

The following closing letters of the correspondence transmitted are the most important:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, has been read, with its inclosures. You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order and prevent civil strife between our fellow-citizens in Kansas received full commendation, but you have properly refused to interfere the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States and warranted by the genius of our political institutions.

It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized Government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the Government shall require your aid, in the manner specified in your instructions, and for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it matters not whether the subversion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the Government, or whether it proceeds from a lawless disregard of a right to protection of persons and property for the security of which the Government was ordained and established. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, Commanding First Regiment Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, reporting your return to Fort Leavenworth, and the measures adopted by you under the proclamation of the Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office with the following indorsement, which is communicated to you for your information and government:

"The communication of Col. SUMNER, and the proclamation inclosed, indicate that circumstances, not disclosed in previous reports, existed to justify him in employing the military force to disperse the Assembly at Topeka. Though thus indicated, it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which by his instructions he was authorized to act, viz: that the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States. Col. SUMNER will be called upon to communicate upon this point.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War."

The correspondence transmitted to Congress today relative to the troubles in Washington Territory, the destruction of [illegible], and the arrest of Chief-Justice LANDER, confirm the statement of facts which I furnished several weeks since. Two citizens of Washington boldly charge Governor STEVENS' course as the consequence of intoxication, and urge his instant removal as necessary to the preservation of peace.

I understand that Mr. COLFAX, of the House, has a letter from Senator SUMNER, stating that he continues very feeble; that though he improved during the first part of his visit to Cape May, he lost ground during the latter part of his sojourn there, and that though he would willingly have given up three years of his life to be in his seat in the Senate the closing three weeks of the session, he has been forced at last to give up all hope of resuming his Senatorial duties at present. S.

The Interference of Col. Sumner with the Free-State Legislature of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The President sent a message to the Senate stating, in reply to a resolution, that no order was issued from the War Department to any officer commanding in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of the Territory, or prevent them by military power from assembling. From the correspondence transmitted it appears that the Secretary is not satisfied that the circumstances were such as to justify Col. SUMNER in employing military force to disperse the Assembly at Topeka, and has called upon him to communicate on that point, it not yet fully appearing the case was one upon which by his instructions he was authorized to act.

Continuance of the Cooly Trade in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The State Department has information that the trade in coolies in American and British vessels continues with unabated vigor in Cuba. An English captain is under contract for delivering this description of laborers on plantations, where they are treated no better than slaves. The emigration of these Chinese does not diminish the trade in Africans, who are brought in large numbers to Cuba.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

THE BOUNDARY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Senate passed the House bill providing for running a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Provinces.

THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS IN KANSAS.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of CHARLES ROBINSON and others, now confined in Kansas under a charge of treason, praying for relief. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The petitioners set forth that their trial is to take place on the second Monday of September, at Lecompton, and, believing they cannot there have a fair and impartial trial, such as the Constitution guarantees every citizen, pray the venue may be *changed, and they be tried by the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Mr. SEWARD asked attention to the petition at as early a day as possible, because the time assigned for the trial was near at hand, and the nature of the case such as to require the most profound consideration. These trials arose out of a contest of political opinion between parties and citizens of the United States, and which divides the two Houses of Congress and the Departments of the Government, the President being on one side, and the House on the other. Political trials are almost unknown in this country. The employment of the Judiciary to settle and establish political principles and policy is a resort which has never been made with success and with a good result to the peace and harmony of society in any free country in the world. If you refer to a thing—

Mr. WELLER—I object to a discussion of the question now. It is out of order. I have some reports to make, and know that other Senators have, and we don't want the whole morning hour thus consumed.

Mr. SEWARD—I have but a word or two more to add, and hope I shall be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WELLER not pressing his objection, Mr. SEWARD said—Political convictions and judgments of attainder, however obtained, and however popular when obtained, were always subsequently reversed.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, then made a report on the necessity of additional legislation in case of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Senate considered and passed bills for the improvement of the Harbors of Michigan City, Vermillion and Chicago, and for the improvement of the Navigation of the Ohio River. The bills for the improvement of the Harbor of Dubuque and Waukegan were rejected. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bills relating to the District of Columbia were taken up and considered, and about half a dozen of them passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. GROW moved to strike out the salaries of the Judges and Secretary of Kansas, declaring he would not vote to sustain usurpation nor to pay the salaries of Judges who trample down the liberties of the people in that Territory.

Mr. PHELPS denied that the Legislative Assembly was elected by fraud, the Pro-Slavery Party being in the majority. The effect of the amendment, he said, would be to delay the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that no part of the money for the Territory shall be expended till the release of those under arrest for treason and other political offences. He stated that in the County of Leavenworth there were sixty-five men thus charged, and in Douglas six men for treason, which every lawyer knows to be unfounded.

Mr. MILLSON said the amendment invoked the direct interference of the House with the course of Judicial proceedings, saying, in effect to the Judge, you shall have no money unless you acquit the prisoners. He would not characterize the movement as revolutionary, but it was monstrous and subversive of every principle of common and criminal law.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected by six majority, and Mr. GROW's disagreed to.

Mr. DUNN offered a proviso, that no part of this money be drawn from the Treasury till a bill be passed and approved by the President for the pacification of the troubles in Kansas, which shall contain a Slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. There was but one remedy—take hold of the real mischief by the roots and tear it all up.

Mr. GROW agreed with Mr. DUNN in that remark—but why did he not vote for the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, which would have plucked out Slavery and given peace?

Mr. DUNN's amendment was adopted by ayes 70; noes not counted.

On the motion of Mr. GROW another was added, that no money be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other alleged offences against the laws of the Legislature, which assembled at Shawnee Mission, be dismissed.

The compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers and clerks, and the contingent expenses, $20,000, were stricken out.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GRAGIN contrasted the past with our present history to show how far the Government has departed from the doctrines of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON on the great principle of human rights.

Mr. UNDERWOOD vindicated Slavery as being the best condition for the blacks of this country, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Restriction on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He defended the principles of the American Party.

Mr. LEITER arraigned the Northern Democracy for their departure from the Anti-Slavery principles on which they formerly triumphed, and said he would try, convict and sentence them, and when November comes assist in their execution. Adjourned.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Four four-story warehouses on Second-street, between Main and Water streets, were destroyed by fire to-night. Two of them were owned by WALLACE & LITHGOW, and were full of stove patterns, castings, &c. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. One was owned by BRADY & DAVIS, and was filled with bagging, bale-rope, cotton, whisky, bacon, &c. Insurance, $25,000. The other was owned by BENTON & BRO., and was filled with agricultural implements. Loss, $25,000.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of New-York.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.

The following letter from Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York, on the subject of Col. FREMONT's religion appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of this morning:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st inst. ought to have been answered long ago, but absence and business must plead my excuse.

I am not surprised to hear that the rumors so widely circulated concerning Col. FREMONT's religion should have the effect of causing some, who sympathize thoroughly with his sentiments in regard to the extension of Slavery, to hesitate about pledging themselves to his support. But so far as those rumors assert, or imply, that he is a Roman Catholic, they are without the slightest foundation in fact.

I presume that, from proper motives of delicacy and self-respect, Col. FREMONT will not publish anything himself on the subject, or take any part personally in the canvass. But he converses with the utmost freedom upon these topics, as upon all others; he has no desire or disposition to practice any concealment of his religious opinions; and I [illegible] no reason to suppose that he would desire [illegible] to do so on his behalf.

Col. FREMONT is not now, nor has he ever been, a Roman Catholic. His father dying when he was five years old, he was educated exclusively in Protestant schools, and at the age of sixteen was confirmed, of his own motion and from sincere conviction, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has continued ever since to be a member. Not one of his own children has ever been sent to a Roman Catholic school, though I believe an adopted daughter attended for a short time the seminary at Georgetown, of which the pupils generally are largely Protestant. That this ought not to be construed to his prejudice, even by the most zealous Protestants, is sufficiently shown by the fact that Mr. FILLMORE sent his own daughter to a Roman Catholic seminary at Buffalo for purposes of special instruction; yet no one ever inferred from this circumstance that he himself was not a Protestant.

Colonel FREMONT's marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest; but this was in consequence of the difficulty if not impossibility of procuring any other clergyman to perform it. The ceremony was in a private room, was very short and simple, and did not imply any assent, on his part or that of his wife, to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; nor was either of them required or requested on that occasion to give any pledge that their children should be brought up in that faith. They have all been baptized and educated in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The statements which Alderman FULMER of this City is said to have authorized, to the effect that in March, 1852, he saw Colonel FREMONT joining in the religious services of a Roman Catholic Church at Washington, and that in a subsequent conversation with him at dinner at Brown's Hotel, Colonel FREMONT declared himself a Catholic and a believer in the peculiar doctrines of that Church, are entirely untrue.

Col. FREMONT was not in the City of Washington at all during the year 1852. He left New-York for California in March, 1850. He returned in the steamer *George Law*, which reached New-York on the 6th of March, 1852; and, remaining in that city four days, he left on the 10th, in the steamer *Africa*, for Europe, and did not return until June, 1853. I understand that Alderman FULMER exhibits a receipt from Brown's Hotel dated March 7, 1852, for four days' board. This makes it certain that the Alderman's stay there terminated on the 7th, and that the alleged conversations must have taken place previously to that date. But as Col FREMONT did not reach New-York from California until the 6th, it is impossible that he should have been connected with them,—especially as he remained in New-York until his departure for Europe, and did not visit Washington at all. He has no recollection of having ever dined at Brown's Hotel until this last Winter, since 1841, or of having ever seen Alderman FULMER, there or elsewhere. The Alderman, I am informed, is a man who would not be likely to make such statements unless he believed them to be true. But it is very certain that he has fallen into a very gross error somehow, probably by mistaking some other person with whom he may have held the conversation in question, for Col. FREMONT. He owes it to his own character, as well as to justice, to take steps to confirm, or correct, the accuracy of his recollections in this matter.

You may rely upon the entire authenticity of the statements I have thus made in reply to your inquiry for the "facts." In the present state of the public mind, and in view of the earnest and persevering misrepresentations of the truth, you may think it desirable that they should be generally known. If so, you are quite at liberty to make them public, and to add that they are given as the result of conversations with Col. FREMONT himself.

I am, very truly, yours,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq., Cincinnati.

Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL—INDORSEMENT OF FREMONT AND JOHNSTON.

FITCHBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Massachusetts American State Council held a quarterly meeting here to-day. About 150 delegates were present.

A. B. ELY, of Boston, moved to indorse the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

GIDEON HAYNES moved to amend by substituting FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

Amendment carried by 88 to 53.

B. F. COOK, of Boston, then read a document from the President of the National American Council, revoking the charter of the Massachusetts Council on the ground that they refused to support the nominations of the American Party, fairly made, and granting authority to the Fillmore men to form new Councils.

The Fillmore wing then withdrew, and formed a new State Council, with A. B. ELY as President.

The Fremont portion indorsed the renomination of Gov. GARDNER, and adhered to the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Republican Convention of the Second District of Maine to-day nominated CHARLES J. GILMAN, of Brunswick, for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The American State Convention met to-day. ANDREW STEWART was the President. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL and ANDREW STEWART were chosen Presidential Electors. The Convention rejected the proposition for forming a fusion Electoral ticket, by a vote of 72 against 18.

The American County Convention nominated JOHN C. KUNKEL for reelection to Congress. A Fremont County ticket is talked of.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city to-morrow, to nominate a Governor. A large number of delegates are expected.

The State Elections.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY—PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 4—7 P. M.

Telegraphic facilities are limited in this State, and our election returns are therefore very meagre and indefinite, but they indicate a close contest.

A test vote in this city shows an American majority of 2,100. At Lexington and Frankfort American majorities are reported. At Covington and Newport the precise figures are not known. Partial returns from the northeastern counties indicate Democratic successes, but we have nothing reliable.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Scanty returns from Kentucky this morning favor the Democrats, and the impression prevails that the Democrats have been generally successful throughout the State.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Barren County—181 American majority. Owen County—DUVALL, Democratic Judge, 1,100 majority. Harrison County—60 Democratic majority. Scott County—400 Democratic majority. Fayette—347 majority for Know-Nothing Sheriff.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI—BLAIR ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Private dispatches, received here, say that BLAIR, for Congress, has 800 majority in St. Louis City, and 600 in his district. It is also said that BENTON has 1,000, in St. Louis, majority over EWING, the American candidate for Governor, and 3,000 over POLK, the anti-Benton candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

BLAIR's majority over KENNETT will reach 1,000. BENTON goes out of St. Louis County about 2,800 ahead, and EWING is 1,000 ahead of BENTON. At Hannibal, EWING's majority over BENTON is 265, and over POLK 115. Richmond has gone Democratic. In Scott County the Democratic gains are over 500.

THE ELECTION IN IOWA—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Davenport, Scott County, 350 Republican majority; Muscatine, about 150 Republican majority; Jackson County, 150 Republican majority; Des Moines County, 100 Republican majority.

Powder-Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday afternoon the Corning and Glazing Mills connected with the powder works at Gorham blew up, killing PETER BEGGING, of Canada, and Messrs. GIBBY, of Portland, and WHITE, of Acton, Mass.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Annual Election.

The Annual meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mayor HALL in the Chair, and a quorum of members present.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, the Board proceeded to elect a Chairman with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

E. C. Brainard	9	Samuel Smith	1
D. K. Lindsay	6	Blank	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Brainard	9	Smith	1
Lindsay	5	Blank	1
T. G. Bergen	2		

THIRD BALLOT.

Brainard	11	Smith	1
Lindsay	4	Blank	2

Supervisor BRAINARD was declared elected, and on motion of Supervisor SMITH it was made unanimous.

The Chairman took his seat and returned thanks for the honor of his reelection.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, Mr. A. H. OSBORNE was unanimously reelected Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The Rules of last year were adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Admitted to the Alms House Buildings during the year, and born	4,477
Discharged and absconded	4,[illegible]
Died	[illegible]
Bound out	1
Put out on trial	96
Persons remaining	1,589
Admitted	4,477
Temporarily relieved	18,635
Total number relieved and supported	24,635
Total expenses during the year	$[illegible]
Estimated necessary for the ensuing year	$[illegible]

To Committee on Accounts.

Petition of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg for exemption from tax for the year 1856, to Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Communication from County Treasurer, with Bonds and Mortgages and other securities in his hands, which amounts are deposited as follows:

In the New-York, Long Island and Trust Co.	$6,[illegible] 70
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	2,547 98
Central Bank, Brooklyn	2,581 94
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	959 97
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	910 [illegible]
Central Bank, Brooklyn	124 68
Manhattan Co., New-York	129 59
Total	$14,858 90
Total amount of Bonds and Mortgages	142,676 60
Total	$157,535 50

To Committee on Accounts.

From Surrogate with Return of fees received for the year ending Aug. 1, 1856, amounting to $3,819 57. To Committee on Accounts.

Return of Mayor and City Clerk of the taxation authorized for City purposes by the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen. To Committee on General Taxes.

Mr. JAMES EDWARDS was reappointed Alms House Keeper.

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY OF TAXES FOR 1855.

Wards.	Amount charged each Ward.	Amt. receiv'd for taxes 1855.	Amt. receiv'd for arrears of taxes.	Total.
1	$48,467 29	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
2	[illegible]	21,122 14	1,734 40	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,747 [illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,280 14	27,[illegible]
5	[illegible]	11,032 [illegible]	2,075 74	15,009 [illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	37,390 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	75,879 28	12,129 14	7,655 [illegible]	19,[illegible]
14	[illegible]	8,760 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	2,411 12	2,045 12	4,[illegible]
17	[illegible]	7,948 76	2,678 [illegible]	[illegible]
18	11,879 70	5,719 64	[illegible] 77	6,414 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aggregate deficiency of Brooklyn				487,768 [illegible]

Towns.				
N. Utrecht	[illegible]	[illegible]	$11 97	$10,[illegible]
Flatbush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Lots	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flatlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gravesend	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Showing a deficiency on New-Utrecht ... $[illegible]
Showing a deficiency on Flatbush ... [illegible]
Showing a deficiency on New-Lots ... [illegible]
Surplus on Flatlands ... [illegible]
Surplus on Gravesend ... [illegible]
Amount of uncollected arrears in Flatbush ... $[illegible]

A communication was received from residents of New-Utrecht relative to the anchoring of vessels outside of the buoys at Quarantine. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of three, consisting of Mayor HALL, the Chairman of the Board—Supervisor BRAINARD—and Supervisor BERGEN, to request that the vessels be removed, and in case this is not complied with, to take some legal steps, if possible, to secure their removal.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that the whole number of prisoners confined there on the 1st of August was 164—males 92; females 72.

Committed during the past month	147
Discharged during the past month	131

A Committee of three was appointed to apportion Grand Jurors for each town and ward, and report at the next meeting.

The Board adjourned until next Saturday.

Political Attachment.

The Chicago *Times* charges that WILLIAM H. BISSELL, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, is constitutionally disqualified for the office to which he aspires. The constitution of that State provides that any citizen sending or accepting a challenge, shall be ineligible to any State office; and that before entering upon his duties every State officer must take oath that he has not violated that provision of the Constitution. The allegation is that Colonel BISSELL subsequent to the adoption of that instrument did accept a challenge from JEFFERSON DAVIS to fight, and made all preparations to meet him with deadly weapons.

The fire which was raging in Water-street, on Saturday evening, as the [illegible] went to press, did [illegible] damage, but was stayed sooner than we anticipated. Property to the value of [illegible] was destroyed, and more than two hundred [illegible] persons [illegible] out of employment. The origin of the fire was in the engine-room which adjoined the main building occupied by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Company. From this room to the upper stories of the buildings was a wooden conductor, through which shavings were thrown to the furnace. A large quantity of shavings from the planing machines had recently been thus conveyed to the engine and boiler room. In some manner, no doubt accidentally, the pile of combustibles at the bottom of this conductor took fire. The flames through this wooden chimney took the blaze to the rooms above; and the building was soon on fire in all parts. The fire communicated to the large stone building next north, known as [illegible] Tannery, and this was quickly destroyed.

The losses by this calamity, so far as we can gather them, are about as follows:

Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Company, loss on stock, tools, machinery, &c., estimated at $40,000. Insured $23,500 in the following offices:

Lenox, New-York	[illegible]
St. Nicholas, New-York	[illegible]
Rutgers, New-York	[illegible]
Fulton, New-York	[illegible]
Williamsburg City	[illegible]
American, Providence	[illegible]
Roger Williams, Providence	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]
Aetna, Hartford	[illegible]
Mutual, Philadelphia	[illegible]

The property saved by this company [illegible] furnace and office, including many patterns. The rest is gone. The company owned no buildings.

The Messrs. GRAVES owned all the buildings destroyed except the shop [illegible]. They estimate their total loss, including the machinery, at $40,000. They are insured for $11,000. Among the companies holding risks on the buildings are the Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; City Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, $1,000; and State Mutual of Harrisburg, $1,000.

SAMUEL MORRISON, who had an assignment of stock in the tannery, had an insurance of $[illegible], which is supposed to cover his loss.

CASTLEMAN & [illegible] estimate their loss at $7,000. They had $[illegible] insurance on the building, and a like sum on the stock.

A Waiter stabbed at Cape May.

From the Philadelphia Register, 5th.

We learn that, on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were seated in the room, and one of them drinking wine. A waiter, JOSHUA GIBBS, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man—was passing below, when for mischief or with some more desperate object, a glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked, that "the act was not that of a gentleman," and then made his way back to the hotel with the object of making complaint. At this one of the young men—the son of a highly respectable citizen of Washington—became excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place, and the waiter was stabbed in the [illegible]. The wound is said to be about an inch deep and not dangerous. A physician was immediately called in and every attention was paid to the sufferer. The father of the young man expressed himself as deeply pained by the occurrence, and proffered all the assistance and reparation in his power. The affair, however, was the theme of conversation throughout the evening, and the colored waiters generally were much incensed.

Another Arctic Expedition.

In the House of Peers, on the 18th ult., in answer to some remarks from Lord WROTTESLEY, who asked if the Government intended to send out another Arctic expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and at the same time expressed an opinion that such an expedition, recommended as it had been by a memorial numerously signed by scientific men, would be a proper object for the attention of the Government—Lord STANLEY of Alderley said, although nothing was more natural than that such should be the strong desire of the friends of all engaged in the expedition, which reflected so much honor upon the English name, and also of persons interested in the scientific results which might be expected from the recovery of the documents supposed to have been left by that expedition, yet other considerations must be taken into account before another Arctic expedition was dispatched. [Hear, hear.] His right honorable friend at the head of the Admiralty was of opinion, that at all events, it was much too late to entertain hopes of organizing an expedition this season with any chance of success. His right honorable friend was, however, fully disposed to take into his most serious consideration in the recess whether it might be desirable to do so; but he would submit to the noble lord whether they ought to incur the responsibility of risking the lives of brave men for such an object. As long as any hopes remained of rescuing our countrymen from these inhospitable regions many strong reasons might be urged for fitting out another expedition; but when the only object was the obtaining further details and information, it was matter for grave consideration before the Government undertook such a responsibility. [Hear, hear.]

MINOT'S LEDGE, BOSTON BAY.—An iron scaffold has been erected on the outer Minot rock, consisting of eight iron piles placed equidistant around a centre one supporting a [illegible] feet above water. This scaffold has been raised for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the light-house tower now in progress. The entire structure is painted red, and should be seen from the deck of an ordinary coasting-vessel from six to eight miles by the naked eye.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—HOWARD [illegible], editor of the Mercer County *Mirror*, at Princeton, died suddenly this morning, aged [illegible] years. About a year ago he was discovered one morning in his room insensible, since which time he has been unwell, and a day or two ago was seized with a fit, resulting in death this morning. The disease is supposed to be "softening of the brain."—*Newark Adv., Sixth.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—The compositor made us speak of Mr. BENTON's great work, yesterday, as "Thirty *Bears* in the United States Senate." The correction was made in the proof, but the compositor insisted on leaving it [illegible]—no doubt forgetting the important fact that the Senate, in Mr. BENTON's day, was a very different body of animals from what it is at present. —[Louisville Journal.]

Western Union Telegraph Company.

The three or four rival Telegraph Companies west of Buffalo and the Ohio have recently disposed of their dilapidated lines and other property to [illegible] to the Western Union Telegraph Company, a new concern, which numbers among its members some of the most respectable, wealthy, and influential gentlemen of this and the Northwestern States. H. SIBLEY, Esq., of Rochester, has been elected President of the new Company, and his well-known energy and practical experience in telegraphing makes him eminently fit for his present position. Under the direction of the new Company the lines are being rapidly reconstructed, and bid fair at an early day to be among the best managed and reliable in the country.

Fire at Sing Sing.

The marble residence of Mr. THOMAS [illegible], at Sing Sing, came near being destroyed by fire on Monday night last. One of the [illegible] in the kitchen took fire from the furnace about [illegible] o'clock, but was luckily discovered by a [illegible] passer-by, by whose exertions the family were aroused and got out in safety, though the house was densely filled with smoke. By the aid of the firemen and citizens generally, the fire was subdued, not, however, until the furniture was all removed. The loss which is considerable is covered by insurance.

Another [illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As a supplement to the "biography" in your paper of yesterday, I communicate a [illegible] sent me a few days ago by a Chicago correspondent, [illegible] which contains the [illegible] of the name STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS. [illegible]

Professor LONGFELLOW and [illegible] at Nahant. The former [illegible] suffering from an injury to his knee, [illegible] him confined to his house for some days.

[illegible] BIBLE UNION CONTROVERSY.

[illegible] FROM REV. DR. JUDD.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] your paper of the 26th ult., [illegible] in the country, I observed a long article [illegible] by Messrs. T. Armitage, W. H. [illegible], [illegible], E. S. Whitney, C. A. [illegible] and [illegible], replying to a letter of Dr. [illegible], and making the most irrelevant and [illegible] assaults upon my conduct and character. The Genius of Avon has somewhere said:

"[illegible] purest treasure mortal times afford
[illegible] reputation; that away,
[illegible] are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

And the Sage of Israel tells us that "a good name [illegible] to be chosen than great riches." Yet it is sometimes the painful duty of an individual, when [illegible], to suffer in silence, lest an open vindication of personal injuries should inflict [illegible] evil upon important public interests. [illegible] when the highest powers of a corporate institution are so prostituted before the public, as not only to defame the character of individuals, but to [illegible] the institution itself, and defeat the very [illegible] for which all its powers were created, then forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and silence is [illegible].

These officers put forth a lengthy and labored argument to prove that I am the "real author" of Dr. Maclay's letter to Rev. John I. Fulton. They assert that I "had previously done the same thing for Dr. Maclay on other occasions;" that [illegible], which some of them had seen in my handwriting, "afterwards appeared in print over the signature of Archibald Maclay, and were extensively circulated as Dr. Maclay's productions." [illegible] were true, it would be immaterial. The same officers tell us of a lady who is obliged "to [illegible] the number of her domestics" in order to [illegible] herself the amanuensis of a reviser. Have not some of them seen translations in her handwriting, which "afterwards appeared in print," and "were extensively circulated as" Dr. Conant's "productions?" And do they hence conclude that Dr. Conant is not "the real author" of such translations? It is, however, due from me to state that I have never penned anything for Dr. Maclay of which he is not "the real author." But the same cannot be said of what I have written for Dr. Armitage, and other signers of the official reply.

The public are informed by these officers, that

"Something less than a year before the decease of Dr. Cone, Dr. Judd had threatened to sue him, as [illegible] of the Bible Union, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevented from carrying the [illegible]."

[illegible] publication of this statement makes it necessary to give the facts of the case. The New-York Chronicle had been established and sustained [illegible] the benefit of the American Bible Union, [illegible] compliance with the importunity of the officers [illegible] institution, and in reliance, at the outset, [illegible] from them, which they were [illegible] to fulfill. After devising various schemes for meeting the claims of this paper upon the Union, without drawing directly on its treasury, [illegible] which proved impracticable and unavailing, they agreed that, with the concurrence of the Board, $1,000 per annum should be paid to the [illegible], from the treasury of the Union, in [illegible] installments, for the publication of [illegible] in its columns. The Board accordingly made the appropriation in May or June, [illegible]. Two installments were promptly paid by [illegible], the treasurer's assistant, after which he stopped payment by the express order of Mr. Wyckoff, without notifying me till some time in [illegible], when I was called on to make up a [illegible] against the Chronicle. Having [illegible] my services to the full extent of my [illegible], and being thus suddenly embarrassed by [illegible] whose unwarrantable interference the [illegible] of the Board proved no protection, I at once determined to charge the Union for all which had been published for it by authority in the Chronicle, during the [illegible] years preceding, in addition to the [illegible] amount already paid, the sum of $1,000, for which a bill was presented. Its payment was strenuously opposed by Mr. Wyckoff, as extortion, but strongly advocated by Dr. Cone, as [illegible] just. On a motion of the opposition it was referred back to the Committee on Finance, [illegible] instruction to demand a bill of items, dates, [illegible] reply to this demand, I stated that the ground as well as the occasion, of my claim, was [illegible] known to the Board, and that under the embarrassment so cruelly caused, I could not submit [illegible] additional oppression, and that unless the [illegible] should be paid without further ceremony or delay, a much larger bill of items would have to be settled in a Court of Justice. Whereupon the amount was paid by order of the Board from the treasury of the Union. More than this I never [illegible] the Union, and I am sure that Dr. Cone's name was not mentioned in this controversy.

These officers further state that:

"[illegible] the painful circumstances connected with this affair, Dr. Cone felt deeply wounded, and frequently alluded in these rooms to the unkind and ungenerous conduct which he experienced from that [illegible], and declared that the Union would have [illegible] with him (Dr. Judd) one of these [illegible]."

[illegible] is new to me. Dr. Cone is gone, and cannot speak for himself. The payment of the [illegible] was certainly advocated by him in the [illegible], as just. He never uttered a word, in my hearing, disapprobatory of my conduct in the matter; but, on the contrary, in our almost daily intercourse up to the fatal hour when he was struck down, he always treated me with marked cordiality and friendship. Besides, I am told by John [illegible], Esq., and other intimate friends of Dr. Cone, that, in conversations with them a short time before his death, he spoke of me in terms of high personal esteem and confidence. And I think no one who knew Spencer H. Cone can believe he was capable of speaking against any man behind [illegible] he would not say to his face, or of [illegible] "frequently" in the Bible Rooms against [illegible] brother, towards whom he was elsewhere expressing the utmost confidence and affection.

Again they remark:

"[illegible] has even gone so far as to say before the Board, that the less reference was made to that [illegible] (Dr. Cone's) in conducting our business, the [illegible]."

The fact is this: It has been customary for the [illegible], ever since Dr. Cone's death, whenever [illegible] any measure to carry, any opposition to [illegible], or any responsibility to shun, to assert that Dr. Cone did, said or thought thus and so. For example, when Mr. Wyckoff was [illegible] by the Committee of Investigation, to [illegible] he had so many sets of stereotype plates of Dr. Conant's Revision made without authority from the Board, he said it was done by the advice of Dr. Cone. And when he wanted the Board to sanction a proceeding of the Committee on Versions, he said that such was the policy of Dr. Cone. It is true that I have repeatedly protested against such a use of Dr. Cone's name, because I deemed it unjust to him, as well as embarrassing to the Board. But never did I complain of a respectful and honorable mention of that noble-hearted man.

Speaking of Dr. Maclay and myself, the officers say:

"An arrangement was made between them, whereby Dr. Maclay was, for the time at least, satisfied that Dr. Judd would correct his translation of Matthew 8:11, and they should unite together in a Committee of Investigation. They arranged to have the Committee consist of [illegible] members, namely: Dr. Judd, [illegible] of his relatives, Dr. Maclay and [illegible]. Three of the intended members, as [illegible], were Dr. Judd and his relatives, and a [illegible], Dr. Maclay."

Now, no such arrangement was ever made between me and Dr. Maclay. The appointment of a Committee of Investigation was first proposed by Wm. Colgate, Esq. He fixed the number and named all the men, except himself, whom he wished appointed on that Committee, because he said we have "a weak Board." He mentioned several things which he said must be done, among which was the dismissal of incompetent revisers. It is true that Wm. Colgate was an uncle, and George W. Abbe a brother-in-law of my first wife, and, as was further stated on another occasion, Dr. Maclay was the father of my former partner. But he who supposes that these relations can render such men incapable of making an impartial investigation into the present condition and practical workings of the Bible Union, must have a knowledge of human weakness which consciousness alone imparts.

The official narrative continues:

"No sooner had the Committee met than it became apparent that the real object of Dr. Judd was to destroy the character and standing of the Corresponding Secretary."

If this were true, my undertaking would be more honorable than covert calumny and detraction, against which a man has no opportunity of self-defence. But I never had an idea of doing any such thing, unless the character and standing of the Secretary necessarily falls with the rectification of errors in his administration. Men who manifest such ready presumption in pronouncing upon another's motives cannot claim immaculate purity for their own.

Speaking of a change in the Committee on Versions, they say:

"Another person (I. T. Smith, Esq.) was substituted for Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D., because the latter was a reviser, and it was not thought advisable that a reviser should be a member of the Committee of the Board that was required to examine the incipient revisions, and report upon them to the Board. This change was made on the expressed wish of each member of that Committee. They did not think it right for a reviser to be on that Committee at all; nor impartial for Dr. Judd to be upon it when no other reviser was upon it. He became a reviser after he was appointed on that Committee, but did not, from any sense of delicacy, see fit to resign his place upon it after his appointment as such, while his presence embarrassed its members more than once, in their deliberations. When he learned that he was not reappointed on the Committee on Versions, he declared that he would not be put on a level with other revisers."

It will be seen that the reason here assigned for my removal from this Committee is strangely inconsistent with the fact that some time previous to that removal the Committee had recommended, and the Board had authorized, the printing of my entire revision as fast as it should be prepared for the press. As "this change was made on the expressed wish of each member of that Committee," it would seem that the Committee was made up beforehand according to the wishes of its own prospective members, and not by the independent action of the Board. I was first appointed on that Committee in June, 1850. I was reappointed in October, 1850, and in October, 1851. I was first appointed as a reviser Sept. 29, 1852, at the last meeting of the Board for that year, only eight days previous to the Anniversary of the Union, which allowed me no opportunity to resign "from any sense of delicacy" before the term of my membership expired. Then, in the organization of the new Board, about two weeks after my appointment as a reviser, I was reappointed a member of the Committee on Versions; as also in October, 1853, and in October, 1854, being thus three times successively reappointed on that Committee by the Board after my first appointment as a reviser. Whenever anything came before the Committee in relation to myself I always withdrew unless requested by the chairman to remain. I was, however, accustomed to exercise my own judgment, with all due deference to the opinions of others, in every important matter before the Committee, and that my "presence embarrassed its members more than once in their deliberations," I have no doubt. As for declaring that I "would not be put on a level with other revisers," I have no recollection of using any such language, nor would my feelings allow me to use such an expression, without making some honorable exceptions. But if I could without conceit regard myself on a level with the lowest, I am sure that I should never attempt to translate the word of God.

It may be proper for me to say, in a word, that, while I was aggrieved by the change made in the Committee, on *account of the real ground on which it was made*, I have never felt any hostility to Dr. Armitage, nor to any other persons engaged in making it.

On another point, referring to me, they say:

"He issued a circular against the Committee, and the plans approved by the Board and the Union, and sent it to the enemies of the Union, while he was still a member of the Board."

The case stands thus: From recent transactions the question arose whether, in carrying out the plan of the Union for the revision of the New Testament, the judgment of a Committee on Versions could be properly interposed to prevent the work of any reviser from being sent to the other revisers for their examination and criticisms, and as a consequence prevent the author from re-revising his work, with the aid of such criticisms, before it is *submitted to the final Committee for adjudication.* While this question was under consideration in the Committee of Investigation, before any action of the Board on the subject, Mr. Wyckoff published a statement in the New-York *Chronicle* on the affirmative of this question, alleging a modification of the plan. Deeming it wrong that public sentiment and the action of the Board should be thus forestalled, I prepared a brief statement of the original plan, concluding as follows:

"Now, although the alleged modification of this plan has awakened some fearful forebodings, yet, it is to be hoped that the views of the President will prevail, and that the plan, as set forth by brethren Cone, Colgate and Wyckoff, in 1853, will be fully and faithfully carried out. Let every friend of pure versions pray for us, that the God of all grace may direct our steps, and lead us on to complete success in this glorious enterprise."

This was sent to the *Chronicle*, but Dr. Church, the editor, after consulting with Mr. Wyckoff, refused to publish it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Buckbee. It was afterwards printed and sent as a circular to the readers of the *Chronicle*, to all of whom, whether friends or "enemies of the Union," the statement of Mr. Wyckoff had been previously sent. The circular contains nothing against the Committee, the Board, or the Union.

On this subject the officers add:

"So erroneous and pernicious was the influence of this circular, and the private letters which Dr. Judd wrote, that even the Board of the Revision Association, at Louisville, Kentucky, was induced to withhold any further appropriations for the revision of the English Scriptures."

Now, the action of the Louisville Board had no immediate connection with my circular, nor with any private letters from me. The circular was published in April. The action of the Board was taken in June, a few days after my dismissal as a reviser, by which it was induced, as I will show. Before I had communicated the event to any one by letter, I received from Louisville, Kentucky, under date of June 10, the following dispatch by telegraph:

"The Managers of the Revision Association, now in session, have your case in hands; for the sake of the momentous interests involved, we pray you to wait any public action, till you hear from us officially.

T. S. BELL,
Chairman of the Board of Managers."

Soon after the following communication came to hand through the mail:

"Dear Brother Judd:—The Revision Association have heard, with the profoundest regret, of your dismissal from the Board of Revisers. We recognize your long-continued, earnest and useful labors in the cause of pure versions; and it would pain us to think that you were withdrawn from this noble cause. May we not indulge the hope that you will bear the matter patiently and not endanger the interests of the great enterprise by your views of personal wrongs. We are the more emboldened to thus address you, from the fact that we have this day appealed to the Bible Union in your behalf, and we ask of you to examine that document, and then permit us to hear from you. In the hope that all things will work together for good, and that your happiness and peace will be largely increased, the Revision Association subscribe themselves your brothers in the hope of immortality.

(Signed) D. R. CAMPBELL,
T. S. BELL,
W. W. EVERTS.

Bible Revision Rooms, Louisville, June 10, 1856."

When the appeal above referred to reached New-York, a deputation was forthwith dispatched to Louisville, of which the officers say:

"This action on their part rendered it necessary for the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Versions to visit Louisville, which they did at their own expense, for the purpose of undeceiving the misled. These Brethren [illegible], reversed its action, thanked the brethren warmly for their visit, and sent $500 to our treasury at once.

When the Board at New-York were informed of these matters, they felt that it was just to pay the traveling expenses of these two brethren, and did so, notwithstanding several individuals proposed to pay the bills themselves."

A fuller account of the same thing is contained in a letter from Dr. Everts, dated June 27. He says:

"While I was absent at Georgetown, attending the anniversary exercises, and engaged in important denominational affairs, brethren Armitage and Baker visited the Louisville Board, and converted them from their purpose to inquire further into the affairs and doings of the Bible Union." "I understand they left the impression on the Board that great forbearance has been exercised towards you; that for a long time your temper has been sour; that you seem to be influenced by ambition; that you have exhibited a covetous spirit, and made exorbitant demands upon the Board, which they were illy prepared to meet; that, six months before his death, the lamented Cone lost confidence in you, and predicted mischief to the Society from your influence; that you treated with wanton contempt the authority of the Board, and the official action of its Committees." "They solemnly aver that you would give them no assurance that Matthew should be done in one, two or five years." "I doubt not a statement from you would be respectfully considered by our Board, and might open the way for mediation and reconciliation."

This last suggestion, coming from a prominent member of the Louisville Board, manifested a spirit which I greatly admire and love. But I could not take the course which it indicated. The appeal of that Board to the Bible Union in my behalf had been made without my solicitation or knowledge. It had been withdrawn on the ex parte, accusatory representations of Drs. Armitage and Baker, which the Louisville Board entertained, accredited and made the basis of a solemn decision against me, without giving me an opportunity to disprove, explain or know the things whereof I was accused. After such an action, on a principle so unjust in itself, so injurious in its operation, denying me the even-handed justice which was accorded to the chief of sinners by a heathen magistrate, it did not become me to seek the "mediation" of its author.

It is true, I doubt not, that upon the return of Drs. Armitage and Baker, $500 was transmitted from the treasury of the Revision Association to the treasury of the Bible Union; but it is also true that about twenty per cent of that sum was immediately voted out of the treasury to pay the expenses of the deputation, which the Secretary says went at his earnest entreaty without the knowledge of the Board.

In saying that "Rev. O. B. Judd expressed his willingness in writing to revise the Gospels of Matthew and Mark," the officers insinuate that I volunteered a proposition to make such revision; whereas I never sought employment of any kind from the Bible Union. More than six years of the most arduous and exhausting labors of my life have been entirely devoted to this enterprise, all in compliance with the importunity of the officers and other friends of the Bible Union. For upwards of four years I conducted and supported a weekly paper, which at the outset the officers regarded as indispensable to the Union, and with various assurances of coöperation, assistance and support, persuaded me to undertake. During that time, besides the incalculable amount of labor performed for the Union through the columns of the New-York *Chronicle*, I wrote numerous elaborate documents in advocacy of the revision cause, at the special request of its leading friends. Of these it is proper to mention the following: An address on "a revised version of the English Scriptures;" the "Constitution of the American Bible Union," together with a considerable portion of the accompanying "Address to the Public;" a "Review of Dr. Williams' Pastoral Letter," vindicating Messrs. Cone and Wyckoff from the withering rebukes of his powerful pen; an "Address on the Translation of *Baptizo*," before the Revision Association at Memphis, Tenn.; a "Reply to Dr. Williams," in the correspondence between him and the Bible Union; an "Address on Revision or no Revision," before the Philadelphia Bible Union; an "Address on the Practicability of Revision," before the Saratoga Bible Union; an address on the "History of the Revision Enterprise," before the American Bible Union; an Address on the "Duty of Christians to procure and circulate pure versions of the Holy Scriptures," before the Revision Association at Nashville, Tenn.

All these, with numerous other papers of a similar character, were written, delivered, and most of them put in print, for the American Bible Union, while I was receiving no salary from any source, but was, on the contrary, supporting a weekly paper for the same cause, which cost me, over and above all its receipts, nearly $5,000.

When solicited in 1852 to revise the gospels of Matthew and Mark, in connection with Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL. D., I consented to do so, and named $1,000 each, as a compensation for the job. But as Dr. C. could not command time for the work, this arrangement failed. When applied to again to revise the gospel of Matthew, I agreed to do it by the job for $1,000. From Nov. 1852 to June 1854, when my salary commenced, I prosecuted this revision in connection with other duties, and for the work done in that time $350 was paid me by Mr. Buckbee, the treasurer's assistant, which I considered no adequate compensation for the labor performed. But the officers themselves proposed that the amount paid should be considered equivalent to the work done, and the fact that in 1854 the Board chose to cancel their contract with me for the job, and pay me for the same work by the year, proves their satisfaction with my labors and compensation up to that time, and it illy becomes *the officers now to bring against me* an account which was well understood and settled on terms of their own proposition more than two years ago. And the fact that no such complaint is brought against other parallel cases indicates a respect of persons unbecoming the officers of a religious society. These officers know that in March, 1852, a contract was made with Dr. John Lillie to revise the books of 2d Peter and Revelation inclusive, for $1,000; that previous to Nov. 1852, he was paid $700, and then employed to continue the same work on a salary of $1,600; that on the 1st of May, 1853, his salary was increased to $1,800; and that it was not until the Spring of 1854, when his salary was raised to $2,000, that he finished the work which he first agreed to do by the job for $1,000. And this is a fair example of other cases. Why it is that mine is singled out as a subject of complaint is too obvious to admit of comment. The truth is, it is a kind of work which a man may agree to do for a small sum, and find on trial that he cannot afford to do it for five or ten times the amount stipulated. And in citing Dr. Lillie's case to show the personality of the complaint against me, I feel bound to express my confidence in his ability, integrity and industry.

It was in compliance with the urgent solicitations of Messrs. Wyckoff, Armitage, and others, that I consented to leave the editorial chair and confine myself to the business of revision, and the amount of my salary was first proposed by them. The terms of my engagement were fixed by the following resolution of the Board, passed May 8, 1854:

Resolved, That we authorize the Committee on Versions to make an arrangement with Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D., to devote his time and attention *exclusively* to the business of revision, and the passing of parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared, at a salary not to exceed $1,500 per annum.

The officers now cite a minute of the Committee on Versions, under date of May 24, 1854, which says, "he is hereby engaged in the service of the Bible Union for one year from and after the first of June next, *in accordance with the resolution upon the subject*, adopted by the Board at its last meeting." But they know very well that the engagement was mutually understood, as extending beyond the limits of one or two years; and no ex parte testimony will convince an impartial public that the purposes of that engagement, as described in the resolution of the Board, contemplated any such limits. "The business of revision and the passing of parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared," pointed unmistakably to a work which was to terminate only with the printing of the last part of the revision that should be prepared. Such was the distinct understanding at the time, else I should never have made such an engagement.

It is charged that, "on the 3d of June, 1854, he drew $125 in advance on this salary;" that is, my salary for June was paid on the 3d day of the month. This I admit. But my circumstances, on leaving the *Chronicle* for the Bible Rooms, justified me in asking for that sum so soon. If the treasurer did wrong in paying so much so far "*in advance*," the officers should have called him to account at once, instead of arraigning me for his fault two years after it was committed. But the officers ought to know that this is not the only payment made from the treasury of the Union "in advance." In July, 1853, $1,500 was paid to Dr. Conant "in advance," for which $33 33 was to be deducted from his salary every month till the whole should be repaid without interest. Again, on or before the 10th of June, 1856, $125 was charged in the cash book of the Bible Union, as paid out of the treasury on account of [illegible] Wyckoff's salary for July, 1856; notwithstanding the officers say, "the Corresponding Secretary has no control over the treasury," and that "money cannot be taken from the treasury except by the treasurer's check; and this is never given except upon the written warrant of the assistant treasurer;" and "the warrants are made out in accordance with the acts of the Board, which are certified to the treasurer by the minutes of the Board." But it is not my purpose now to expose the mismanagement of the Union's finances. This has been in general well done by Dr. Maclay.

Again, the officers say:

"He did, from the 1st of June, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855—seven months of the time in which he drew his full salary as a reviser—edit and publish the *New-York Chronicle*, and keep its pecuniary accounts."

If this were true, it is unaccountable how my salary, for seven successive months, could be drawn out of the treasury of the Bible Union, guarded as the officers say it is. But in disproof of this I have, among many testimonies, the following, which may be seen in my possession:

New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.

Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D.: It must have been well known to persons connected with the New-York *Chronicle* and the Bible Union Rooms, that from June 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855, that paper, though published in the name of the Union, was edited by me, and its pecuniary accounts were kept partly by clerks employed for the purpose, and partly by Rev. C. A. Buckbee. I take the liberty of adding that I believe your time and attention were, during that period, exclusively devoted to the revision."

It is further alleged that

"At Dr. Judd's request, Mr. —— was employed to aid him in the revision of Matthew; and from Jan. 1, 1854, till Aug. 1, 1854, seven months, Mr. —— labored upon that Gospel, at a cost to the Bible Union of $583 33.

The aggregate of moneys thus paid to Dr. Judd, and for his aid in the revision of Matthew, is $3,983 33."

The person here designated as Mr. —— is Edward Maturin, who is a first-rate scholar. He was not employed at my request, nor to aid me, nor to revise the gospel of Matthew at all. In the first place it should be observed that I was at work by the job till June, 1854, and it is absurd to suppose that the Bible Union employed a man in Jan., 1854, on a salary to aid me in performing a job which I had agreed to do for a stipulated sum. But to put the case in its true light I give below Mr. Maturin's own testimony, and the only act of the Board in relation to his employment as a reviser.

New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.

Edward Maturin, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I wish to know whether you were employed by the Bible Union to aid me in my revision of Matthew; also, whether you served as my assistant in the work of revision from Jan. 1 to August, 1854. Be so kind as to inform me at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,
O. B. JUDD.

Mr. Judd—*Sir:* In answer to your respectful inquiry I must say that I was employed by the Bible Union to make an independent revision, and never regarded myself as an assistant reviser. Rev. S. E. Shepard, M. D., is the only one I have ever known employed in that capacity.

Respectfully, E. MATURIN.

"*Resolved*, That Edward Maturin, Esq., be employed on the revision of *Mark* at a salary of $1,000 per annum."

This was passed Dec. 7, 1853.

The officers, referring to the case of Messrs. Morton and Shepard, state that the former, with a salary of $1,200, requested that the latter, with a salary of $1,400, should be appointed as his assistant; adding: "This reasonable request Dr. Judd strenuously opposed." I regret that the publication of this statement imposes upon me the necessity of openly justifying myself in the matter; and yet I suppose it is well that the truth on this subject should appear to the world. I opposed the appointment of Eld. Shepard, as an assistant of Mr. Morton, first, because I was satisfied that no two men could advantageously work together on the same revision; secondly, because I believed he was wholly incompetent to translate the word of God. That I was right on the first point might easily be shown, but that will be rendered unnecessary by proving the second; which I will do to the satisfaction of every intelligent, candid reader, first by giving some examples of his translations, as they have appeared in print; secondly, by producing an index to his religious views. The following are some of his translations: John 3:12, "If I said to you the earthlies, and you did not believe, how if I say to you the heavenlies, will you believe?" Phil. 2:10, "That in the name of Jesus every knee should bend of heavenlies, and of earthlies, and of infernals." Eph. 2:6, "Sit together among the heavenlies;" Eph. 6:12, "Struggled not against blood and flesh, but with the principalities, with the powers, with the worldly forces of the darkness of this age, with the spirituals of the badness in the heavenlies." Acts 4:24, "Master, thou art the God who made the heaven and the land." Luke 2:29, "Now, Master, thou lettest thy servant depart in peace." 2 Pet. 2:1, "Destructive sects, denying even the Master who purchased them." Tit. 2:9, "Exhort bond-men to be obedient to their own masters." Col. 4:1, "Lords, the just and the equal give to the servants." John 13:13, "You title me The Teacher, and The Lord, and you designate well, for I am."

1 Cor., 10:16; "Is it not a partnership of the blood of the Anointed?"

2 Cor., 13:14; "The partnership of the Holy Spirit be with you all."

Eph. 3:8; "To me, who am less than the least of all the consecrated, was this very kindness granted—to publish among the nations the incomprehensible wealth of the Anointed."

Acts 3:19; "Repent, therefore, and return, in order to the obliterating of your sins."

2 Tim., 4:2; "Announce the word; be on hand conveniently (and) inconveniently."

Phil. 2:6–8; "Who, being in God's form, did not esteem the being like God a robbery; yet he divested himself—he assumed a bondman's form—he existed in a similitude of men; and, being found in appearance as a man, he let himself down—was submissive till death—death, indeed, by a cross."

Col. 3:10; "You have put on the young man."

Gal. 6:8; "He who sows into the flesh, shall out of the flesh reap corruption."

1 Tim., 3:16; "And, without controversy, the secret of piety is great."

Matt. 20:27; "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your bondman."

1 Cor., 2:10; "For the Spirit searches all things; yes, the depths of God."

Eph. 4:11–13; "Himself gave indeed the Apostles, and the Prophets, and the Evangelists, and the Shepherds and Teachers, for the adjusting of the consecrated, for a work of ministry, for building the body of the Anointed, until we, the whole, come into the oneness of the faith, and the thorough knowledge of the Son of God—into a full-grown man—into a measure of a statue of the full measure of the Anointed."

In the following passage Elder Shepard repudiates what I deem essential to qualify any man for the translation of God's word. He says:

"I have noticed from the early history of the controversy on the question of direct, special and independent influence of the Spirit on the hearts of men, that those persons who contend most strenuously for such an influence, are the most petulant, quarrelsome, slanderous and bigoted professors in the circle of my acquaintance."

Much more might be said to prove the correctness of my conduct in this case, but it is enough. No spiritual-minded lover of divine truth, with such evidences before him, can wonder that "Dr. Judd strenuously opposed" the appointment of Elder Shepard as a reviser of the Bible Union. Mr. Morton, himself, told me that he did not regard Elder Shepard as competent to translate independently any portion of the New Testament, yet before being employed as the assistant of Mr. Morton, Elder Shepard had revised Philippians at an expense to the Bible Union of over $1,100.

Again we are told that

"During the last six months, Brother Judd is known to have occupied a large portion of his time and attention in other investigations than those connected with the revision of Matthew."

This is, unquestionably, a matter of great weight in the minds of the officers. If I had taken no part in the Committee of Investigation, I should have been, in their estimation, a much better man. My character deteriorated, and my attainments, as a scholar, diminished with every successive disagreeable disclosure made through my instrumentality. But I was a member of the Board, and being appointed on that Committee, I felt bound to do my duty thoroughly, which, I believe, was done, without any considerable interference with my duties as a reviser. I certainly did not spend as much time in promoting the investigations of that Committee as some other salaried employes did to defeat them.

As to the demand made on me for the unfinished revisions of Matthew, I need only say, in relation to my own manuscript, that it is eminently unjust that a work of this kind should be taken out of my hands before it is done; and by dismissing me without good cause or reasonable notice, before I had finished the work for which I was employed, the Board has flagrantly violated the contract between us, forfeited all right to the work performed, and laid itself liable to heavy pecuniary damages; and so long as the Board maintain that Mr. Maturin was employed and paid to assist me, his work must be regarded as a part of my own.

Since I am charged with a covetous spirit, it may be proper to state in few words that I have spent, in the revision cause, six years of the most arduous and exhausting labors of my life, [illegible] over and above all that I have received in salary or otherwise from [illegible], making not less than [illegible] contributed by me to this enterprise. While Mr. Wyckoff, one of the officers making this charge against me, has received from the treasury of the Bible Union a full salary from the day he was deposed by the American and Foreign Bible Society, some time before the Union itself was organized.

To the charge of being ambitious, it is enough for me to reply, that I have not sought so much to repress all aspiration as to direct it towards something worthy of an earnest life. And when I become satisfied that Dr. Armitage, who made this charge against me in Louisville, is freer from unholy ambition than I am, I shall be happy to imitate his example.

It must be observed that most of the charges made against me by these officers relate to what took place and was well known a long time ago. Yet in a letter written to me by Dr. Armitage *last December*, giving his reasons for dropping my name from the Committee on Versions, he says:

"I do not think it necessary to disclaim any purpose of reflecting upon you, in any way whatever. And as to your ability and worthiness to fill the highest place of trust in the gift of the Union, I have not now, and am never likely to have, a doubt, as I think you are well persuaded. With this expression of profound respect and Christian devotion I am, as ever, Yours affectionately,

THOS. ARMITAGE."

Finally, it is alleged that:

"Brother Judd refuses to give any information about the probable time of completing the work assigned him."

And as this is made prominent among the so-called reasons for my dismissal, I beg leave to submit the correspondence between me and the Committee on this subject, as follows:

Brooklyn, March 27, 1856.

Dear Brother: At the February meeting of the "Committee on Versions" a sub-Committee, consisting of Brethren Baker and Sarles was appointed "to ascertain the present condition of the work of each reviser employed at these Rooms, and the prospect as to the period of its completion."

A written statement from you on these two points, respecting the work in your hands, will be more satisfactory than anything we could draw up from personal inquiry and conversation.

A note like this was sent you more than six weeks since. It may not have reached you.

You will very much oblige by answering this week, as we expect to meet on Monday next. It will reach us if left at the Rooms.

With much respect, yours,
SAML. BAKER.
Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D. J. W. SARLES.

New-York, March 29, 1856.

Rev. S. Baker, D.D.—*My Dear Brother:* In answer to your inquiry about the revision of Matthew, I am happy to say that the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness. If I could tell you when the whole will be done, I would do so gladly; but this is, from the nature of the case, impossible. You may, however, be sure that my sense of obligation and my sincere devotion to the cause, will insure its completion at the earliest practicable period.

I have been both surprised and grieved to hear it stated and repeated before a number of individuals, by a member of the Committee on Versions, that "we" have been very much disappointed in not having the revision of Matthew finished long ago, and that he despaired of ever getting it at all from the hands of the present reviser. I have labored faithfully on this work, often beyond my strength, to the injury of my health, from the commencement of my engagement on a salary to the present time, with less intermission than has been taken generally by the other revisers and officers of the Union; and, according to the best of my knowledge, I have progressed as rapidly with my work as any other reviser, who has aimed at anything like equal thoroughness. For instance, the portion of the N. T. on which Dr. John Lillie has labored, including 1 Peter, which is not yet finished, is less than Matthew, and on that he had been exclusively employed since Nov. 1, 1852; and he was paid for work previously done on the same portion $700; which, at his lowest salary, would require over five months' labor, making nearly four years in all; at an expense for the reviser's salary of little less than $7,000. Now, I have a larger portion, and have been exclusively employed upon it only one year and ten months, and had received for work previously done on the same portion $350, which is equal to less than three months' labor; making in all only about two years (about half the time of Dr. Lillie,) at an expense, for the reviser's salary, of about $3,000—less than one half the amount paid to Dr. Lillie.

Again, Dr. Strickland has Colossians, only about one-tenth as much as Matt. For work done on this previous to Oct. 16, 1855, he was paid $[illegible], which is equal to more than one month and a half. Since that he has been employed over five months and a half; making in all seven months' labor, at an expense, for the reviser's salary, of over $900. Now, at the same rate, Matt. would require at least five and a half years, and cost, for the reviser's salary, more than $8,500; nearly three times the amount of time and money spent on the work as yet. Again, Dr. Shepard has been at work on Philippians. From Nov. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1855, he was employed at $6 per day, and received $693 98, which is equal to [illegible] days. He was then employed on this work from Nov. 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, four months, at $1,400 per annum; making in all more than one year and over $1,150. This book is a little more than one-tenth as much as Matt. Now, Matt. at the same rate would require about ten years, and cost about $11,000.

In view of such facts, I consider the reflections cast upon me as extremely unkind, and without the semblance of justice; especially after the incalculable amount of extra labor, of the most arduous kind, which I have bestowed on the translation of Matt. 8:6: in which I was obliged to resort to other libraries for numerous works which the Union could not procure. I am very respectfully yours,

O. B. JUDD.

Williamsburgh, May 1, 1856.

Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D.—*Dear Brother:* You are aware that it is thought to be desirable that the final body of revisers should be appointed by the time of the Union's next anniversary, and that the Board have instructed the Committee on Versions to take the whole matter into serious consideration. In maturing plans for the completion of the revision of the New Testament, this Committee cannot act intelligently unless they know the state of forwardness of the different parts of the work now in the hands of the revisers. The replies which you gave to the inquiries of the Committee, in your communication of March 29, were far from being satisfactory on the points concerning which information was sought—the present condition and probable progress of your revision of Matthew. We knew that the revision of the first three chapters was finished and printed before the last anniversary, and we wished to learn how many chapters you had now completed beyond the first three, and in what state of forwardness the rest of the work is, and what are the prospects as to the time of its completion. Instead of giving us any information on this subject which we did not already possess, you very unnecessarily occupied your own time and the attention of the Committee with uncalled-for comparisons and calculations about the work of other revisers.

The Committee on Versions have instructed the undersigned to address you again on the subject, and to request you to inform us definitely—how many chapters of Matthew you have completed beyond the first three—in what state of forwardness the rest of the work is—and what are the prospects as to the time of its completion.

In the last contract made with you by the Board, you were employed for *one year* only. That year has expired several months ago, and unless we can receive such information as will warrant us to believe that your part of the New Testament will be ready in time to be submitted with the other parts to the final body of Revisers, we may feel it to be our duty to recommend the Board to employ some one else to complete the revision of Matthew.

By furnishing us an early answer to the above inquiries, you will oblige,

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL BAKER,
J. W. SARLES.

Brooklyn, May 6, 1856.

Rev. S. Baker, D. D.—*My Dear Brother:* Your extraordinary letter to me, of the 1st inst., was duly received. I am sorry to say, it seems to have been dictated in the absence of that brotherly love which always tempers the heart of him who has it with kindness towards even the most erring member of the household of faith. And some of the Board, on seeing it, expressed the opinion that such a letter, under existing circumstances, deserves to be treated with silent contempt. But fearing that such treatment might aggravate a spirit already too much embittered, and thus inflict a greater injury upon the revision cause—a cause which is dearer to me than my own self-respect, I have concluded to send you a respectful answer.

I am, indeed, aware that the Committee on Versions brought forward a resolution, which they asked the Board to adopt, authorizing said Committee to mature plans, make nominations, &c., for the final body of revisers; and that the Board granted the request. I am also aware that it may be desirable to have that body of revisers appointed at the next anniversary of the Union, that the revised version may be subjected to their examination as soon as it can be properly prepared. And no one can be more sincerely anxious than I am to see the work, in every stage of its progress, well done, and finally brought to a triumphant consummation. Although I must say that we have more to fear from too great haste in the expedition of the work, than from the slowness of its progress, or the lateness of its completion.

I sincerely regret that my former letter proved so unsatisfactory. But this arose, not from any indisposition on my part, to give you full and particular information on the subject, but from the extent of your requisition, in calling for a more definite statement than it was in my power to give. You wished to know the present condition of my work, and the probable time of its completion. I replied that, "the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness"; which is as definite a statement as the nature of the case would warrant. For the portion finished was definitely stated; and the [illegible] of their work, on which you seemed to have relied [illegible] you a [illegible] time of which I myself had no knowledge. Besides, it appeared to me unnecessary that I should make a more particular written statement on this subject, when you could so easily consult me orally, and examine my work with your own eyes. Nevertheless, it would afford me great pleasure, if by any other account, which it is in my power to give, I could furnish the information you desire. And although I do not see the necessity or propriety of explaining the method of my work, yet as you are evidently laboring under a mistake in regard to it, I will now inform you that, after finishing the third chapter, as requested by the President, Dr. Cone, I prosecuted the revision of the remaining twenty-five chapters simultaneously, or nearly so; carrying each new word, or phrase, through the book; my examination of critical works and collation of versions being conducted on this method, which I had *found* most adapted to the accomplishment of the most perfect version. [illegible] that the last chapter will be finished almost as soon as the fourth. And the prospect is that, if I am not too much annoyed, nor otherwise hindered, the whole will be completed at no very distant day. For I am still laboring, as I ever have been from the beginning, with all my heart, mind and soul, to hasten that consummation, which is by me most of all devoutly to be wished.

You say that in my former letter, "I very unnecessarily occupied my own time, and the attention of the Committee with uncalled-for comparisons and calculations about the work of other revisers." It is true, I may have misjudged as to how I should occupy my time, in answering your letter. If so, I trust you will forgive this error of my judgment, so far, at least, as I am accountable to you in the matter. I made those comparisons to show that much more time and expense must be allowed for the revision of Matthew, before any one could reasonably complain of me as dilatory or behindhand in my work, which one member of the Committee on Versions had charged against me; and as the same thing is more than intimated, in your letter, I am satisfied that those comparisons were by no means "uncalled-for," and that my time was not "unnecessarily occupied" in making them; except so far as I regard all this correspondence "uncalled-for," and a very unnecessary annoyance, when a personal interview of ten minutes would give you more accurate and reliable information about the minutiæ of my work than I could communicate in a hundred letters. Such a written catechism between persons meeting and working in the same building I am sure is adapted, especially under existing circumstances, to produce no good.

As to the time and tenure of my engagement with the Bible Union, your remark indicates a very unenviable disposition; and as to the very ungracious threat that, unless my answer contains information sufficiently definite to satisfy you, it may be your duty to have some one else employed to complete the revision of Matthew, I can sincerely say, from an honest heart, that, if it is necessary for the good of the cause that I should be thrown overboard, *I am ready to be offered;* if I have done anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die. But let me fall, I pray you, by the hands of such as stood with me in the origin of this enterprise, such as had the holy boldness to espouse the Bible Union during the first three years of its existence. During that period, especially, I labored literally night and day; I spent no small amount of money, and sacrificed no small measure of my best health and strength, to uphold the men and measures of the Bible Union; and now to be lectured and threatened, in the style of your letter, by one who was unwilling to become a member of the Bible Union Board as late as 1854, and who is this day a manager of the American and Foreign Bible Society, is enough to try the temper of a weaker man than Moses. And he must be more or less than human, who can, without a large measure of divine grace, meet such provocations with courtesy and kindness. Yet, I am happy to say, that, I am not conscious of anything but the kindest feelings towards you.

Hoping that this may prove more satisfactory than my former letter, I am very truly yours,

O. B. JUDD.

Williamsburgh, N. Y., May 28, 1856.

Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D.—*Dear Brother:* The Committee on Versions have instructed me, as their Chairman, to give you due notice that their contract with you as reviser is no longer in force; you will please, therefore, to consider yourself as thus notified.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by that Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Versions authorize and instruct their Chairman to give due notice to Rev. O. B. Judd, that their contract with him as a reviser is no longer in force."

Yours truly, SAMUEL BAKER,
Chairman of the Committee on Versions of the Board of the American Bible Union.

It is evident that some, at least, of the signers of these accusations were not aware of the egregious inaccuracies of their statements. Without further comment, I submit this defence to an intelligent, candid community. I have aimed simply to vindicate myself from the unjust charges made against me by the officers of the Bible Union, confining my remarks to the material points of their attack. I shall hereafter present, in pamphlet form, an independent exposition of "the present condition and practical working of our enterprise," corroborating the statement of Dr. Maclay, and setting forth yet more distinctly the radical, if not fatal, evils to which the Institution, under its existing administration, is subjected. This I feel bound to do, in justice to myself, as a member of the Board of Direction, and to the constituents of the Union, who need to know the whole truth upon this subject.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the New-York Daily Times, and other papers, for the impartial manner in which the parties to this controversy have been treated, and their statements so fully presented to the public. Such conduct of the press conduces most directly to a proper knowledge and discrimination of facts, and to a final verdict in accordance with truth and justice. Nor can it fail to be rightly appreciated.

With sentiments of sincere respect,
I am truly yours,
O. B. JUDD.

British View of Colonel Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

From the London Star.

Colonel Fremont's address, in accepting the nomination for the American Presidency, is so remarkable for its advanced expression of opinion that it ought to excite an ardent hope throughout England for his success. There are only two topics, at this moment, which appear to agitate the people of the United States, the questions of foreign policy and human freedom, and to these Col. Fremont entirely applies himself, and with such clear and well-defined principles that we can have no doubt or difficulty about his language.

First, concerning Slavery. The immediate issue which Congress has to settle is, whether the Territory of Kansas should be recognized by the Union as a Free State, or a State inhabited by slaves; and the Congress can either say that Kansas may be left to its own discretion in the matter, or that it can form no part of the American Confederation if Slavery exists on its soil. Colonel Fremont decides for the latter alternative. He believes that the proposal to leave Kansas to its own choice will stand in the face of a solemn compact that such Territories as Kansas were to be free, while it would aid the plans of that slave-holding fraternity who will be satisfied with nothing but the extension of their system. The cause to which he commits himself is, therefore, one which he aptly describes by the phrase "constitutional freedom," and he will not fail, we should hope, to receive the support of all the Anti-Slavery sections of the United States.

But it is when Colonel Fremont speaks of the foreign policy he means to espouse that we feel the greatest interest for the moment, because he gives utterance, in our opinion, to those views which, if they had only prevailed in the Old World, would have saved the nations from repeated and periodical convulsions. On this question he will not bind himself down to any party issues. He would provoke no hostilities by unjust assumption. He deprecates that kind of policy which says that one nation has a right to take the domains of another. He traces all internal embarrassment mainly to a secret diplomacy which aims to keep the operations of the Government from the knowledge of the people; and he declares that an action of that nature is an abandonment of the honest character which the United States has acquired. In one word, Colonel Fremont expresses his wish to go back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and we who live on the European side of the Atlantic know that Washington and Jefferson were the fathers of civil liberty and political justice. Why, then, should the United States hesitate to draw fresh life from the fountain-head of that safety and freedom from which they may have departed? And why should they not teach a new lesson to the old kingdoms of the world, by making progress in the direction of human equality and international peace? If they will choose Fremont for their new President, after that gentleman has so plainly expressed himself, Europe will be compelled to go to the foot of America to learn wisdom.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. REEDER, [illegible] in the Kansas Election Case.

Delivered before the United States House of Representatives, August [illegible], 1856. [illegible] by the Clerk.

The great mass of conclusive evidence before the House and the country, has established so undeniably and so clearly that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas was a fraudulent, usurping body, elected in a manner disgraceful to the age and the country, and that, consequently, its whole code of laws is utterly invalid and worthless, that I shall not consume any of the time allotted to me in any [illegible] elucidation of these points. I assume that the law under which my opponent was elected is absolutely void and enacted under circumstances which call for its stern condemnation, as a part of a stupendous fraud and outrage. I admit that my election, so far as time and place, and [illegible] forms are concerned, was without any previous law to authorize it. I assume, under the [illegible] and copious, and conclusive evidence before the House, that I received a large majority of the legal votes of the Territory, and that my opponent is backed only by a meager little band of actual resident voters and a great accession of the citizens of Missouri, falling short, even in the aggregate, of my legal vote. These positions cannot be successfully denied.

At the commencement of this contest, to vindicate the rights of myself and my constituents, I presented to this House and its Committee two [illegible] in which my position was already defined. I insisted that my opponent was an intruder into the seat which he occupied; that he was sustained neither by the forms of law nor the popular will. I claimed that the pretended law under which he claimed to be elected was invalid; first, because the Legislature who enacted it had no better title to their offices than frauds, usurpation and outrage; second, that their statutes were passed at a place where they sat in violation of the organic act, and where, for that reason alone, they could make no valid legislation; and, third, because this pretended election law, in its essential and material features, violates the organic act, by opening the polls to a class of voters to whom Congress had positively and distinctly prohibited the right of suffrage in the Territory. I cannot forbear to express my high gratification at the emphatic manner in which all these positions have been verified. Boldly and bitterly, Sir, were they contradicted and denounced, so long as the denunciators were allowed to furnish their own testimony. The [illegible] evidence now before the House relieves me from the necessity of correcting their statements, and establishes, to their discomfiture and my vindication, the truth of my every allegation.

My opponent is left, then, with no shadow of right to the seat which he has illegally filled from the commencement of the Session; and it is plain that it will remain vacant or be awarded to me. If the House will sanction an election held in the absence of a law authorizing its details, I, [illegible] must fail.

I shall show, however, that such elections can be sustained upon principle; that they have been sustained in accordance of precedents, and that if any such case can be sustained, either upon principle or precedent, this is the one.

When the organic act was passed, Congress prescribed all the details of the first election, either directly or through the Executive of the Territory, and then directed that all the details of form, at subsequent elections, should be prescribed by a Legislature to be elected according to the organic act, and very naturally supposed they had covered the whole ground. A contingency occurred, however, which was entirely unforeseen and unprovided for. No Legislature was elected according to the act of Congress. A hostile force of thousands of men invaded the Territory, took possession of the polls, and prevented the election of a Legislature as contemplated by the act; thus excluding the opportunity of providing for the details of a second election. The right of representation in this House remained, however, unimpaired. That was expressly given by Congress, and did not depend upon the Legislature; and when the distinct alternative was presented to our people, whether this acknowledged, unquestioned, and cherished right should perish for want of the mere technical detail which was to surround its exercise, or whether it had vitality and power enough to supply its own forms to save itself from destruction? They knew that as regarded these details, the subsequent sanction of this House was as good as its previous direction. They did this House the justice to believe that they regarded a substantial right of representation above technicality, and that they would sanction any forms which they would have previously directed. They accordingly endeavored to ascertain what this House would have provided, could they have foreseen this unexpected contingency. For qualifications of voters they copied from the organic act the words of Congress. For election districts they adopted those which had been legally prescribed under the directions of the act, and which were still existing unchanged, only making within some of them additional voting precincts to accommodate an increased population. For forms poll-books, oaths and returns, and manner of conducting, they followed what, under authority of the organic act, had been prescribed for the first election. Indeed, it may be said they originated nothing except the day of the election and a few additional voting precincts; and, although I have made no such calculations, it is highly probable that these additional precincts can be stricken out without altering the result.

A proclamation was prepared and issued, which, for precision, and careful attention to form, will compare favorably with any document of the kind from any quarter; setting forth the exigency of the case, and the reasons for the proceeding; containing the most full and detailed notice of everything necessary to the correct conduct of the election, and requesting all the citizens in the Territory to participate, as the only means of preventing a loss of representation. This proclamation was signed by more than one thousand actual citizens of the Territory, and, with all the original oaths, list of voters, and returns, is among the evidence before the House; and I venture to say that the House has rarely had a more correct, orderly and unimpeachable set of election papers before them.

As to the inherent right of the people to provide in their primary meetings for the making of laws and frames of Government, whenever a necessity exists for it, based on the idea that the people in mass are the source of all power, and that on their will rests the whole fabric of Government, the authorities are so abundant that days might be consumed in citations from standard works of learned, experienced and able men—not the flippant and undigested matter of harangue and declamation for popular applause or ephemeral purposes; but grave, deliberate and scientific essays and discussions, the product of scholarship, thought and research; and intended to define and illustrate the social rights of man, and the science of government, as well as to enlighten successive generations.

If time permitted, I should delight to make some related and applicable quotations. At present I shall refer to some of the authorities only in a general way, together with some others of a different character, but entitled to no less respect. They are: Sidney on Government; Locke on Government; Burgh's Political Dissertation; Story's Commentaries; Wilson's Works; The Federalist; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; Dr. Price on Civil Liberty; Roger Williams on Civil Liberty; Rawle on the Constitution; Elliott's Debates; the Works of Jefferson, of Madison, and of John Taylor, of Carolina; beside the Constitutions of the several States, and of the United States, and numberless decisions of the State and Federal Courts, and the opinion of our greatest statesmen in the debates of Congress. Indeed, I may say that all the highest judicial, legal, and political luminaries of our country have, in deliberate judicial opinions, State papers, and elaborate essays and debates, asserted and maintained this doctrine; and, although men of contracted minds, afraid to trust the people, may consider it only as an unmeaning, abstract truth, well enough to write in Constitutions, but impracticable of application, they treat it as a rule of action to be recognized in the administration of our Government.

It is also asserted by many of these authorities, and denied, I think, by none of them, (as it could not be successfully,) that the right of the people to change their Government at will is an infallible right, of which they cannot divest themselves; and that any restrictions they may place upon the exercise of that will, by declaring that it shall only be manifested through certain prescribed forms, may be cast off by the same authority which imposed them. Nor does the choice of time and mode to resume delegated power, by remodeling the Government, depend upon the will of those holding official stations, for they are the mere agents, while the people are the principals. These doctrines are fully [illegible], and all the objections to them are triumphantly met and refuted. Even [illegible] England, where are they admitted, while in our country they are the very foundation upon which all our Governments are based, and the very essential doctrines of which our institutions are formed. It is, then, this great underlying principle of the potency of popular will which I invoke. It is equally true, whether applied to a small community or a large one, provided the object sought to be reached is within the range of legislative action. True it is, there is often difficulty in deciding whether the popular will has really been ascertained; and, again, its expression may sometimes trench upon rights of associated communities bound in one governmental compact; and for these reasons the principle may become inapplicable in given cases; but no man will be bold enough to flatly deny the principle. Nor can he sustain himself in setting up cobwebs of forms against its sweeping power.

In all governmental and political questions, where this principle or its fair analogies arise, it is the business of statesmen and patriots, of legislators holding true and enlarged views, to avow it, to respect it, to act upon it, and to perpetuate it. And he is but little attentive to the guards which should be constantly thrown around our institutions, and little solicitous for their permanency, who would, in a fair case for its exercise, evade by a quibble the great principle which pervades and sustains them. At every occasion on which the popular will is defeated, our Government receives a shock, slight or violent, as the case may be, and the respect and confidence of the masses in its justice and perfection are more or less shaken.

The old doctrine that Government is a contract between the people and their rulers, although good enough for the Liberals of England, who upon that doctrine dethroned their monarchs, has been long ago exploded. And yet there are men who, although they will not avow it, make it unconsciously, perhaps, their rule of action. They have a horror of popular uprising, and a kind of pertinacious and superstitious instinct of adherence to established forms in preference to principles. They have a sort of vague and undefined fear that the line will not be properly drawn between a true, popular governmental movement, and a predominance of stormy anarchy and unlicensed violence, forgetting that the people, sharing the same fears and instincts as themselves, "are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Men and statesmen, therefore, who lean to the suppression of the popular will because it does not in all respects conform to the technicalities of form, are clearly looking in the wrong direction, apprehensive of evils which are only imaginary, and aggravating evils which really exist.

I grant that every tumultuous and ephemeral assemblage of numbers, bearing no proper proportion to the whole of a "political people," dictated by sudden excitement, conducted without order, its participators not individualized, their will imperfectly ascertained, and their numbers too small or unascertainable, is not to be regarded. But when the process of expressing popular will is general and deliberate, when it is directed to a legitimate object, and all proper precautions are adopted to confine its action to the true "political people," to individualize the participators, to define their numbers, to exhibit clearly the object and result of their action, to pursue commendable forms, even if originated by themselves, especially when analogous to those generally received and adopted by public sentiment and legal provision, and when every step is marked by calmness and good order, it presents a case which no republican statesman should disregard, and which cannot be disregarded without running counter to all the applicable authorities, doing violence to the genius and fundamental principles of our institutions, and going, at least to some extent, towards sustaining the monarchical doctrine that a Republic is impracticable, and that the public are less to be trusted than is the wisdom of those who at the time happen to be in office.

It will not do, in this country, to repudiate and reject a true and well defined expression of popular will, in a legitimate case, only upon the argument that it wants the previous permission of law, and that if respected, all future false and pretended movements of the same kind must also be allowed. The presence of a previous law, or the want of it, may exist alike in the one class or the other, and is not the distinction between them. Other distinctions must be looked for, such as I have already indicated, and the only safe rule for the statesman to adopt, is to respect and enforce the expression of popular will, whenever, in view of these distinctions, the conviction is brought home to him that such expression in truth and in fact, is the popular will and not a counterfeit.

There may be exceptions to this rule, where the tribunal which is to judge and decide has its powers limited by constitutional provisions, but with that, in this case, we have nothing to do. We have to deal now with a case which appeals solely to the conscience and discretion of this House. Nor is it necessary to say what ought to be done, in a case where a true expression of popular will comes in conflict with minority action, sanctioned by the forms of law—for it may be here assumed that there has been no legal election. There is no such conflict here between abstract right and technical right, but the only question is whether the seat shall be filled upon popular informal action, or shall remain vacant. It is a case in which no constitutional provision, and no legal enactment, *prohibit* filling the seat in that mode and on that basis. It is a question which concerns this House alone, and can affect no other branch or department of the Government, in which there is a clear field to exercise the largest discretion.

I believe that if a Congressional District should by some accident find itself without an election law, and a member should be sent here by the spontaneous movement of the people, acting through such forms of their own and in such manner, as to convince the House that he was selected by a majority of the "political people" of the district, being the sole constitutional judges of the qualifications, the returns, and the elections of its members, they would not only be justified, but in duty bound to receive him, were it not that their power in that respect is limited by a special provision of the Constitution. A member of the House of Representatives is a voting legislator of the nation, holding an office created by the Constitution; and as his vote may affect other States, the Constitution takes care to provide that he shall be elected in pursuance of a *law of his State*; and by reason of this provision, which is above the power of his Congressional District or of this House, he would be rejected.

But with a Territorial Delegate the case is radically different. He is unknown to the Constitution, and has no vote in legislation. He is here by courtesy as a mere agent of the Territory, to inform the House of the wants and condition of his people. It is a matter for the decision of the House exclusively; and they can, if they see proper, admit one, two or more Delegates from a Territory, with or without law, and without the consent of any other branch of the Government. To grant a seat on this floor, or the right to speak without voting, is their exclusive privilege, and has no limit but their own discretion. True, there is a provision of law, that the Territories shall have Delegates on this floor; but does any one doubt that, with the consent of the House, they could have come here without such law? The only effect of the law is, that, by it, the Territories have the *right* to send at least one Delegate; while, before, they were dependent on the pleasure of the House alone.

Having thus shown that this is an appropriate case to be controlled by the informal expression of the popular will; that the election of Oct. 9 was not in conflict with, or violative of any law, but at most only in the absence of law; that it was not even in the absence of law as respects the right to elect a Delegate, and most of the forms of proceeding at the election districts were the same as had already been created by law; that the qualifications of voters were the same as Congress had prescribed for the preceding election; that the forms of oath and return and the mode of election were the same as had been prescribed and acted on at the previous election, under the authority of the organic act; that the whole proceeding was conducted with form and order; that its opponents can show no fraud or unfairness; and that all this was necessary to prevent the great and cherished right of representation from being suspended or destroyed—is there a substantial objection left, or can the House refuse to sanction it? Let me ask, had Congress deemed it proper to insert in the organic act a direction for the second election, in the event that the Legislature should fail to provide for it, would they not have been satisfied with the forms which surround this one? Would they not have been content to say that such election should be conducted in the same manner as the first? And if so, will they refuse to sanction subsequently the same thing which they would have ordered and directed previously, if they could have foreseen the necessity, when there is no Constitution and no law to restrain or to limit their power to sanction? If this cannot be sanctioned, it is idle to think of making a case that can be. To refuse it will be virtually to deny the political and governmental truth which has been labored and demonstrated by lawyers, Judges, statists, philosophers, and statesmen, and which no man will deny flatly and openly. It will be, in effect, to declare that old and venerated principle to be [illegible] and impostor, and to refuse to recognize it, unless clothed at every point with legal technicalities and forms, which, at best, are its own creatures. It will be to allow popular will to be outweighed by an empty technicality, in the scales of conscience and wide discretion alone.

To allow substantial merit to be submerged by mere technicalities, and only because they are technicalities, may do for a court tied down by stringent rules; and even there the doctrine is odious. But when they conflict with great fundamental and political truths, and the vital and cherished right of representation in this popular Legislature of a great and liberal Republic, upon a question, too, where justice, truth, conscience, and the doctrines of republicanism, it would be narrow ground, indeed, for a statesman to stand upon.

Thus far I have discussed the question upon principle alone, and in that way I prefer to meet it. But as many men choose to rest upon precedents, rather than upon the principles that make precedents, I will accommodate them also with precedent, and authority directly to the point, and which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. I will exhibit cases where this House has sanctioned popular movements without the forms of law; where the Senate has done the same thing; and, where both Houses have done it, by law, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, by rejecting an election held under the forms of law, to adopt one held without them, and liable to greater objections than the case we now present. When I have done this I have a right to expect that the last objection will disappear.

It will be seen that in all the acts of Congress for the admission of new States, the preamble recites that the people have formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government. As a number of them formed their Government without any law at all to authorize it, and its whole vitality came from the primary movements of the people, the act of admission operated as a direct sanction of these informal popular movements; and in reciting them by preambles, no distinction is made between those formed under a law and those formed without law. Some were formed under a law of the Territorial Legislature, but it is easy to show that such law is equivalent to no law at all, and absolutely void. In the debate on the admission of Michigan, Mr. Buchanan says:

"The precedent of the case of Tennessee had silenced all objection that a previous act of Congress was necessary."

And again:

"The passage of the previous enabling act of Congress was not required by principle or precedent."

In the debate on the admission of California, Gen. Cass says:

"I maintain that all communities have a right to organize themselves, and provide for social order, when such order cannot otherwise be obtained."

And in allusion to the objection that the election of delegates took place under a voluntary movement of the people, he says:

"This objection cannot be sustained in this age of the world, before the people of this country, and, I may add, before the people of Christendom."

Mr. Clay says:

"When a Constitution has been formed, with some degree of irregularity, as in the case of California, you are to consider of these irregularities, and determine as statesmen, looking to the great objects and the accomplishment of a great purpose. * * * * * And you are not to be led off by mere technicalities."

Much more might be said on the subject of these admissions of new States, but with a singular reference to Wisconsin I will pass on to other subjects of more direct bearing; and in regard to Wisconsin I only desire to say that, although in all the previous enabling acts for other States, Congress had provided all the forms and machinery, for apportioning delegates, conducting and returning elections, times, places and qualifications of voters, yet in the case of Wisconsin the naked privilege to form a constitution was conferred, and all the details mentioned in the other acts were here left to the people.

But we will pass on to another class of cases than the admission of States. On the 27th of January, 1837, Hon. Isaac E. Crary claimed a seat in this House as a member from the State of Michigan. The State had been admitted only the day before, and yet his credentials disclosed the fact he had been elected in October, 1835. There had been no law authorizing his election, or any other proceeding previous thereto. The whole was nothing more or less than a voluntary movement of the people, with no vitality of force except that derived from the popular will. True, there had been an act of the Territorial Legislature; but that, as I will now show, was an absolute nullity, and could impart no more legality than the recommendation of a wayfarer. It was not within the circle of their powers, which, as in all Territories, were confined to the administration of the Territorial Government. Among the enumerated powers conferred by Congress, there was no authority to organize a State. They could neither give permission to the people nor withhold it; and any act they might presume to pass upon the subject was futile, impotent and void, and could neither weaken nor strengthen the popular action. If the latter was valid, it was so without the action of the Legislature; and if void in itself, that act could give it no aid. This is clear upon principle; but as time does not serve to dilate further upon it, I will content myself by citing some authorities.

Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney-General of the United States, in an elaborate opinion upon the point, given to the President in the case of the Territory of Arkansas, after a full and lucid argument, says:

"To suppose that the legislative powers granted to the General Assembly included the power to abrogate, alter or modify the Territorial Government established by the act of Congress, and of which the Assembly is a constituent part, would be manifestly absurd.

It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, or to do any other act, directly or indirectly, to create such new Government. Every such law, though approved by the Governor of the Territory, would be null and void; if passed by them, notwithstanding his veto, it would still be equally void."

Only a few days before Mr. Crary presented himself in the House, Mr. Buchanan, in the Senate, during the debate on the admission of Michigan, which he favored and voted for, says:

"No Senator will pretend that the Territorial Legislature have any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part."

Both these gentlemen, while declaring the action of the Legislature absolutely void, admitted the power to be in the people. Not only was Mr. Buchanan's confident challenge of denial unanswered by any Senator, but at no time in the Senate or the House, so far as my researches have gone, has this doctrine of the utter inefficiency of such action by the Territorial Legislature ever been contradicted; and I may add, it never successfully can be. Mr. Crary's whole title, then, rested upon the voluntary informal movement of the people, sustained by no law. But there is another singular piece of evidence to clinch this, if necessary; one year before, a petition had been presented to the House, from the Legislature elected under the same popular authority, and at the same time as Mr. Crary and the House had referred it, with a declaration embodied in the resolution, that they "*regard the same in no other light than as the voluntary act of private individuals.*" And yet, with this express declaration put upon their own record by themselves, in the strongest language, that Mr. Crary's election was informal, and without any kind of legal authority, he was, after a short debate, admitted and sworn. And this, it will be remembered, was the case of a voting, constitutional member; not a mere Territorial Delegate; and Mr. Crary presented no poll-books or election returns as evidence, but only the certificate of the Governor, whose election was no more formal than his own.

In 1804 John Hoge claimed a seat in this House as a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy. It was objected that his election was illegal, because the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution provided, "that the times, places, and manner of electing Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof;" and the Legislature having failed to provide for special elections to fill vacancies, the Governor had assumed in his proclamation to fix the time, place, and manner, himself. True, it was faintly contended by one or two members, that because the second section provided, that "when vacancies happened in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies," he should have, by implication, the power to fix the time, place and manner. But as this power could only be by forced application, and was not at all necessary to the performance of the mere duty of ordering the election, and as the argument would seek to raise an unnecessary and implied power [illegible] to take away an express and unqualified power, granted by a subsequent section, it was but faintly pressed and successfully refuted. It is plain, from an examination of the case, that the objection was true; and yet the House, although the notice of the election was a very short, and the poll a very small one, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty-eight admitted Mr. Hoge to his seat. This was an unequivocal indorsement of the popular action, as the Governor had not power to prescribe the form, and the Legislature, who alone had the power, had failed to exercise it.

The next case I shall cite derives additional interest from the fact that it was the commencement of the political career of a man who made his mark upon his age, his country and the world—the combined elements of whose character have rooted the memory of his brilliant and extraordinary achievements deep in the hearts of our people—have contributed in a wonderful degree to the glory of our country, and elevated his own fame to a dizzy and overtowering height. On the 5th of December, 1796, Andrew Jackson, then but 27 years of age, and comparatively unknown as a public man, presented himself in this House as the first member from Tennessee, claimed his seat, was admitted and sworn. His election had no formalities and no law to sustain it save the omnipotent and venerated law of the popular will. The Territorial Governor and Legislature, understanding too well the extent of their powers to dictate by a positive law that popular action in which the whole power rested, had ventured only to "*recommend*" to the people to make and organize a State Government; and the people, without any law of Congress, had made their Government and elected their officers. William Blount and Willie Blount participated in this movement, and General Washington indorsed it. *Fortunate was it for them and the country, Sir, that the nation* was then in its primitive ignorance and its crude simplicity; fortunate that the constitutional expounders, legal and political luminaries, and the profound statesmen of 1856, were then unborn; fortunate that we had then only such small lights as Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, Pickering, Randolph, Jay, Hamilton, and Marshall, else General Washington or General Jackson, like my unfortunate constituents, would have been arraigned before the country for public illegality, revolutionary disorder, and incipient treason. Happy country! where the homely candles of revolutionary days have been succeeded by the gas-lights of modern improvement!

Although it is scarcely possible that this House will ever again have the opportunity to usher upon the public arena a counterpart of the first member from Tennessee, yet surely the national story and greatness of the political life which dated from the adoption then of the rule which I invoke now, ought to allay any fears of its imaginary evil tendencies.

But it will pass on from what, under the authority of the present Administration, must be stigmatized as the dark ages of constitutional law, and come down to the times of political enlightenment. In 1848 the Territory of Wisconsin, having formed a State Government, was admitted by Congress into the Union. The boundaries of the new State, not being identical with those of the Territory, excluded a population of about four thousand persons between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers, who were thus left for the time uncared for, and without a government. General Dodge, the last Governor of the Territory, had taken his seat in the Senate, and the Territorial Government was dissolved and discontinued. Mr. Catlin the former Secretary of the Territory, left the new State, and joining the excluded inhabitants claimed to be acting Governor, and issued his proclamation for a special election of a delegate to Congress. Henry H. Sibley was elected, and upon Secretary Catlin's certificate, was admitted to his seat by a vote of 124 to 62—three members now on this floor voting in the affirmative. Gentlemen who contend that this election possessed legal formalities must contend not only that the Territorial laws remained in force in the St. Croix country, but that the offices still survived, and the entire political organization called the Territory of Wisconsin, which had been converted into a State and extinguished, still existed in all its validity in the fragment of country which had been excluded. That the laws did survive, dormant for the want of any one to administer them, may very probably be the case; but that the offices and political organization of the Territory were entirely gone and destroyed, is perfectly plain. Mr. Catlin was reduced to a private individual, and his proclamation ordering an election was unauthorized and void. The election derived all its virtue from the act of the people alone, and this was properly considered sufficient to admit the Delegate to his seat.

The next case I will cite was one in which there was a spirited debate. The day after the admission of California, Messrs. Wright and Gilbert presented themselves here as members. The informal character of all the proceedings in California is so well known, that I will not consume time in referring to them. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, objected on the ground that the Constitution of the United States required the time, place, and manner of election for members to be fixed by law, and that no man can be the representative from a State unless elected in pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature, and that such law is part of his constitutional title. He showed, by the certificates of election and the schedule, that on the day when these gentlemen were elected, there was no Constitution, no law, and no Legislature; that by the Constitution of the United States the qualifications of voters for members are relatively fixed, being such as vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and these qualifications had not then been fixed. These objections were true in fact, and undenied; it was plain that the election had taken place without a government, and without law, and without authority. Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, stated that in all the new States, except Missouri and Texas, representatives had been elected and admitted without any previous law passed by the Legislature, which assertion was not denied. It is no answer to say that the admission of the State by Congress operated retrospectively to validate that election, for it did not necessarily do any such thing; and even if the law of admission had ratified them by an express declaration, it would have been null and void, the House being the constitutional and exclusive judge of the validity of the elections. And I may add that, had the ratification been express and valid and binding on the House, it does not affect the question, as a ratification of the question of these irregular elections equally serves my argument, whether made by the Senate and House, or by the House alone. They were admitted by a vote of 109 to 59, (two members of this House voting Aye,) and their credentials were referred to the Committee of Elections, who never reported, and they were allowed to retain their seats.

I will refer but to one more case in the House, which is a peculiar one. In 1808, the Territory of Indiana being in full operation under the organic act, the Governor dissolved the Legislature, as he had a right by law to do. On the 3d of February, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was cut off, and five members of the Legislature of Indiana were included in the new Territory; thus working the official destruction of the Legislature. On the 27th February, 1809, an act of Congress was passed, upon the mistaken assumption that there was a Legislature in existence in Indiana, which act provided for an apportionment, by the supposed Legislature, to be followed by an election for representatives under said apportionment, and directing that, when the people shall so elect representatives, they shall also elect a Delegate to Congress. For want of a Legislature to make this apportionment, and to fix the time, places and forms, the act of Congress failed, and no such election could be held as Congress had contemplated. The Governor, rather than the Territory should lose its representative, assumed the authority to order an election on a day and in a manner fixed by himself, and gave the Delegate elect a certificate. How remarkably and strikingly curious is the resemblance between that case and the one now before the House! Then, as now, Congress had made all the forms, time, and manner, to depend on the action of the Territorial Legislature. Then, as now, that legislative action had failed, and nothing was left but the naked right of representation, devoid of all machinery to develop it. Then, the Governor, taking the precise view of the case as the people of Kansas now, deemed it better to assume the authority (subject to the sanction of this House) to supply the forms, than that the right of representation should perish or be suspended. The only points of difference are, that in the present case the people fixed the day and forms of election, instead of the Federal appointee, and that we produce the full returns of the different polls, with all the election papers, instead of the mere certificate of the result, in both of which it is clear that our case is the stronger.

The Committee of Elections reported:

"That the election held on the 22d of May, 1809, for Delegate to Congress from Indiana Territory, being without authority of law, is void, and consequently the seat of Jonathan Jennings, as Delegate for that Territory, is hereby declared vacant."

In the House a motion was made to strike out the words "without authority of law," which was lost; and, upon the question whether the House concur in the resolution, the vote was: Yeas, 30, Nays, 66. So that the House first distinctly declared that the election was without authority of law, and then sanctioned it by a vote of nearly three to one. Mr. Jennings, of course, retained his seat.

I will consume no more time by citing any more cases of the action of the House, as I could do if necessary, but will next examine the precedents of the Senate.

From the mode in which Senators are elected, we cannot expect to find the question arise in that body, except in the case of the new States; and I might cite numbers of such cases, where the Senators admitted were elected by Legislatures who derived their whole authority from mere popular elections unauthorized by law. I will, however, refer briefly to two cases.

When the California Senators presented themselves it was objected that they had been elected, not by the Legislature of a State, but by a so-called Legislature of an irregular, unauthorized Government. They were admitted, notwithstanding, by a vote of 36 to 12; Messrs. Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Douglas, Foote of Mississippi, Seward, Badger, Bell, Dawson, Shields, Bright, Dodge, Downs, King, Mangum, Underwood, and others voting in the affirmative.

On the 26th of January, 1837, the Senators from Michigan presented themselves. The State had been admitted on the same day of their presentation, and they had been elected on the 10th of November, 1835. Not only did the Legislature derive all their authority from an informal irregular movement of the people, but the Senate had already, in disposing of a petition from the same Legislature, presented in January, 1836, declared in their resolution of reference, that they regarded "it in no other light than as the voluntary act of individuals;" the *language being the same as that which I have already* quoted from the resolution of the House. Thus we find that the Senate, in the exercise of their constitutional duty of deciding on the election and qualifications of members of their own body, instead of sending the election back to what was at *that time* the Legislature of a State, actually sanctioned their election, though made by a body whom they had declared to have no more legal authority at the time of the election than private individuals. This could have been on no other ground than that they represented the popular will, and for that all-potent reason, legal forms could be dispensed with.

I will now cite the last case to which I intend to recur. It is a strong and striking case, sanctioning a purely popular movement, without any pretence of legal authority, and subversive of a proceeding which had been surrounded by all the forms of law. The sanction is most positive and express, not by one House alone, but by a law of Congress, which still stands upon the statute-book. The case has a singular analogy, too, to the case now before the House. On the 15th of June, 1836, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Michigan with boundaries different from those which the Convention, in the adoption of their Constitution, had prescribed, and made the admission to depend upon the contingency that such altered boundaries "shall receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates elected by the people for that sole purpose." At that time the State Government of Michigan had been in full operation for some time, although unrecognized by Congress. It had passed State laws, opened its Courts, and ousted the Territorial Government. They proceeded at once to take cognizance of this act of Congress, and passed a law providing for the election of delegates to a Convention, to decide upon accepting the boundaries as proposed by Congress. The delegates were elected under this law, and met in Convention in September, 1836, formally refused to accept them, and communicated their refusal to the President. Almost immediately thereafter, the people themselves, without any authority of law, and acting through their primary assemblies, called a second election for delegates, making their own apportionment, their own forms and election machinery; and the delegates thus elected met in Convention on Dec. 14, 1836, and *accepted* the boundaries, communicating also their action to the President. The private history of this transaction declares that the latter movement was a political one, managed by the Democratic Standing Committee of the State, which I believe to be true, although I do not choose to vouch for it. The other facts are unexceptionably correct, and derived from the record.

The votes polled at the first election were nearly six thousand; at the second nearly nine thousand. The apportionment by the people for the second election were seventy-two or upward, as seventy-two met in Convention. The free white males over twenty-one years of age exceeded twenty-two thousand, so that it would appear that the popular Convention was not sustained by a majority of the voters, except upon the principle that those who did not vote were considered as consenting. The Counties of Monroe and Macomb opened no polls for the December Convention. These proceedings came before the Senate, and gave rise to a spirited debate, in which both sides of the question were advocated with great ability and zeal, and no single objection has been raised in the case now before the House which was not then pressed and overruled. To prove this I will as briefly as possible give a few extracts from the debates in the Senate. Mr. Morris, of Ohio, contended "that the second Convention was held without any authority of law whatever; that this doctrine does away with all our constitutions and laws, and throws us back on the original elements of society." He designates the second Convention as the mere "physical or numerical power of the people of Michigan, exercised in their primary assemblies without the authority of any law of the State, and not only without the sanction of any constitutional provision, but in direct contravention of Constitution and law, and by mere numerical strength evinced by a plurality of votes." Speaking in reference to the grave and solemn character of the act, he says:

"It is to remain obligatory on the State in all time to come, and which the regular constituted authorities of the State have no power to control, and which the people themselves, according to the provision of their own constitution, can never alter, abridge or amend."

He says, further:

"Let it be constantly borne in mind, that there have been two Conventions held in Michigan for the purpose of considering or assenting to the act of Congress. The Convention that first met was in pursuance of a law of the State, especially passed for that purpose. It was elected and organized according to the provisions of that law. This Convention dissented from the proposition of Congress. Subsequent to this decision it was that the people met in their primary assemblies, and the result was that another Convention was held."

He further contended that, admitting the insufficiency of the arguments on the point of irregularity, the evidence to support the proceeding "was entirely incomplete and unsatisfactory;" and, alluding to the qualification of voters, and notice of election, the swearing of judges, the collecting returns and counting the votes, and the details of election generally, he said: "All these facts are entirely unknown to the Senate"—that "the Senate was about to establish the truth of a fact about which they knew but little, except from public rumor, paragraphs in newspapers, or the statements and assertions of individuals not under oath."

And when met by the argument, that technical evidence was never required in legislation, and that any kind of information was sufficient which satisfied the mind of a legislator, whether legal evidence or not, he admitted the correctness of the rule generally, but contended that this was an exception, because of the grave character of the proceeding; and that the Senate was acting upon it in a judicial capacity. Another Senator says:

"What evidence had the Senate of the organization of the Convention? or of the organization of the popular assemblies who appointed their Delegates to that Convention? Who they were that met and voted we have no information. Who gave the notice? And for what did the people receive that notice? What evidence that the Convention acted according to law? Were the Delegates sworn? If so, they were extra-judicial oaths, and not binding on them. In fact, it was not a proceeding under forms of law; for they were totally disregarded."

Mr. Calhoun designated the proceeding as "dangerous and revolutionary;" and speaking of the second Convention, contended that "this informal assembly, this caucus, as he might call it," had no right to "supersede the solemn expression of the will of the people of Michigan, given in the formal and constitutional way." And again, "that this assembly had no authority; that it could not supersede the Constitution of Michigan, and could not undo what had been done by the regularly-constituted Convention of the people."

Other extracts might be given to show that all the arguments made in the present case were made then, but the above are sufficient. Gentlemen may abandon the hope of starting any new points. Then, as now, it was contended that the proceeding had only the authority of popular primary assemblies, and was irregular and without law; that a few [illegible] had not participated in the election; that [illegible]; that the oaths were extra-judicial and not binding; that there was no technically legal evidence of the facts; and that, although technical rules of evidence were not necessary in legislative action generally, yet that the Senate was acting judicially, and for that reason stricter proof was necessary; and, singular coincidence, in that case as in this, the popular movement was opposed, because it superseded a prior election held under legislative authority.

Whatever points of difference existed were, as with former precedents, in favor of the case now before the House. Our evidence of what was done is far more precise and satisfactory, while our proceeding, as it involves no apportionment or convention, would require far less. Our election had the authority of a formal proclamation, signed by large numbers of the people. The qualifications of voters were the same as designated by Congress. A majority of voters had most probably participated in the election. The prior election, which we seek to supersede, is shown to be void in itself; while, above and beyond all, is the distinction that the object of the former proceeding was irrevocably to fix the boundaries of a sovereign State, and of this, only to confer the privilege of a consulting delegate.

Time will not serve to quote the able and statesmanlike arguments by which the objections were met. Suffice it to say, that in support of the movement of the people were found such able and experienced lawyers and statesmen as Rives, of Virginia, Benton, of Missouri, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Wright and Tallmadge, of New-York, Grundy, of Tennessee, Niles, of Connecticut, Strange and Brown, of North Carolina, Walker, of Mississippi, King and Nicholas, of Alabama, Fulton, of Arkansas, King, of Georgia, and others. And in the House the debate was of the same character. The *discussions in both were deliberate and full*; authorities were largely quoted, and the fundamental doctrines of our institutions thoroughly and elaborately examined; and the result was, an act of Congress admitting Michigan in the preamble to which this popular movement and second Convention received a solemn and expressed sanction as the act of the people of the State of Michigan. The most querulous seeking for precedents can ask nothing more. Upon that foundation alone, the great State of Michigan rests in the Union; and if the assembled wisdom of the nation, backed by the Presidential approval of Gen. Jackson, deemed it, on the most thorough examination, broad enough, and strong enough, and deep enough to sustain so great a weight, and if time has but verified and approved their decision, surely, Sir, the House will not consider it too frail to sustain a Territorial Delegate.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHEASTERN MEXICO.

Vidaurri Against the Government—Collision Imminent.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the *Nautilus*, Capt. Thompson, we are placed in possession of the *Restaurador de la Libertad*, of the 15th inst., from which we ascertain that the rupture between Gen. Vidaurri and President Comonfort has reached an important crisis.

The *Restaurador* charges the Government of President Comonfort with having abandoned the arms of reason and appealed to physical force to compel obedience to it in matters contrary to the plan of Ayutla, demanding a blind compliance with orders that most directly violate the sovereignty and independence of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, under the penalty of abandoning them to the desires and ferocity of the Indians. The charge is made on the strength of communications received from the Government. In the first, says the *Restaurador*, the State is deprived of the recourse to arms which is so necessary for its defence; in the second, besides depriving it of pecuniary resources which had been [illegible] offered to it, it is declared rebellious, and without any rights to national consideration. The fact, as will be seen, however, is that it is Gen. Vidaurri who is declared rebellious; but, says the *Restaurador*, declaring that it speaks on the authority of Gen. Vidaurri himself, "we say this is done to the State because we shall not cease from repeating that the ideas, the principles that Señor Vidaurri professes, and the will that he directs, are not his own, but those of the State under his command."

One-half of the paper is occupied with an article of which the foregoing is the text; and as we cannot spare the room for more, we refer only to its leading points. Quotations are made from letters addressed by President Comonfort, last year, to Vidaurri, in which he, in the most [illegible] manner, professes to hold precisely the same views as the latter, and declares his determination not to depart in the minutest particular from the provisions of the Plan of Ayutla. Others are made from replies of Vidaurri, in which, with all the pomp of Castilian grandiloquence, liberty, the sovereignty of the nation, and resolution to resist the enemies of the country, are proclaimed; [illegible], fillibuster and contrabandist papers are contemptuously spurned for insinuating that they had Indians and *gringos* in their ranks; and the idea of their being charged with being annexationists is treated as a rich absurdity. President Comonfort is charged with having forgotten every one of his promises, and particularly with having directly violated that in which he loyally promised that as soon as the triumph of the revolution should be accomplished he would withdraw himself from all intervention in political affairs.

After this comes a point which appears to give a pretty significant hint of some of the [illegible] by which Señor Vidaurri is actuated. From the very first movements of Señor Comonfort, when in power, says the *Restaurador*, the "leader of the North" perceived that he was violating the plan of Ayutla. When Señor Garza, it proceeds to say, by way of illustration, attacked Señor Traconis in Tampico, Señor Comonfort ordered Señor Vidaurri to reduce Señor Garza to duty; and as soon as these orders were being obeyed, Señor Comonfort, without the slightest intimation to Señor Vidaurri, directed Traconis to give up the place to Señor Garza; thus making Señor Vidaurri look ridiculous and depreciating his character. Señor Vidaurri, says the *Restaurador*, speaking on his own authority, dissembled his feelings and kept silent. Señor Comonfort continued his unwarranted course, and the Chief of the North, the faithful interpreter of the will of his State, and, if need be, of the nation, began to make representations against the violations of the plan of Ayutla. Comonfort is now charged with having given orders that the arms bought abroad for Nuevo Leon shall not be permitted to be introduced.

A bombastic declaration of the wonderful bravery and other great qualities of the people under Vidaurri's command, follows; and then comes, in similar style, a declaration that they will uphold the plan of Ayutla against the "criminal" Government; supported by a very modest panegyric of the direct, efficacious and decisive, manner in which they contributed to the rout of Santa Anna, and an amiable slur at the manner in which others acted—fleeing about the mountains, and taking refuge in the villages.

Then come the challenge. "If the General Government," says the *Restaurador*, "feels offended at what Señor Vidaurri says, or has before said, it can do just as it pleases, even to the using of force; because the people who have already fought to recover their liberty, are resolved not to let it be wrested from them. They will acknowledge no man's '*Hoc volo, sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas.*'" The order to deliver up the Government to Señor D. Santiago Rodriguez is point blank disregarded.

On these bases there are dispatches to the Government and addresses to the people. And here the matter seems to rest for the present; "a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

We find little else in the papers we have received than what refers more or less directly to this subject, with accounts of operations against the Indians, which had generally been successful.

The Expulsion of Brooks.—Mr. Cullen, of this State voted for the expulsion of Brooks, as did also a member from Maryland. We are glad of this, as the sentiment of this State is opposed to all such outrages as that committed on Senator Sumner, and Mr. C. now stands a notch higher among his friends in this county than he has ever stood before. We trust he will become still more liberal in his views, and under no circumstances aid by his vote the extension of wrong.—*Delaware Republican.*

Attempted Assassination.—Mr. Howard [illegible], a young gentleman of this city, while driving in from Govanstown a day or two since, and when near the Agricultural Society's grounds, was fired at three times by some concealed person; one of the balls passed through the top of the wagon, and another through his cap. This is the second attempt that has been made to assassinate Mr. S. in the same manner.—*Balt. Patriot.*

[illegible] AUGUST 6.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published [illegible] DOLLARS a year [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday [illegible] DOLLARS a year [illegible]

TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 7 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 9 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 8 o'clock this morning. The Times for Europe will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill providing for running the boundary line of Washington Territory was passed. Mr. Seward presented the petition of Charles Robinson and others, now confined in Kansas under a charge of treason, praying for relief. They ask for a change of venue and a trial by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Seward accompanied its presentation by a few remarks, asking the attention of the Senate at an early day. Mr. Butler made a report from the Judiciary Committee, on the necessity of additional legislation in case of the death or disability of both the President and Vice-President. The Senate then considered and passed various River and Harbor improvement bills. The House, after passing about half a dozen bills relating to the District of Columbia, went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. [illegible] moved to strike out the salaries of the Judges and Secretary of Kansas. Mr. [illegible] offered an amendment, that no part of the money for the Territory shall be expended for the [illegible] of those under arrest for treason and other political offences. After some debate the amendment was rejected, and then Mr. [illegible] amendment was disagreed to. Mr. Dunn offered an amendment, which was adopted, that no part of the money should be drawn from the treasury till a bill be passed and approved by the President for the pacification of the Kansas troubles, which shall contain a Slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. Another amendment was then added, on motion of Mr. Grow, that no money be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other offences against the laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature be dismissed; after which the compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislature, &c., were stricken out.

We have but meagre election returns from Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa. There appears to be no doubt of the election of Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Congress, in Missouri, but which of the Gubernatorial candidates is successful is yet uncertain. Benton has 3,300 majority in St. Louis County. The chances are evidently in favor of Kentucky having gone for the Democracy, which will not be particularly encouraging for the Fillmore Party. In Iowa, the Republicans have carried everything before them so far as heard from. It will probably be some days before the full returns from these States reach us. As to Texas and Arkansas there is not much reason for doubting they have gone Democratic as usual.

The Pennsylvania American State Convention, which met at Harrisburg yesterday, rejected the proposition for forming a fusion electoral ticket by a vote of 73 against 18.

Lack of Life and Vigor.

One of the Buchanan papers of this City exclaims, in a piteously lachrymose manner:

"It is a shameful fact that the Democratic Party, by subscriptions and advertisements, nowhere give life, vigor, and effect to their papers."

The fact may be shameful, but then it is very natural, for, although the "Democratic" Party has not given evidence of the possession of any superabundance of good sense in its choice of a candidate, or in the principles embodied in its platform, yet it is not so entirely destitute of judgment as to waste its favors on papers that have no life nor vigor but what they derive from advertisements. Though the "Democrats" may be bad political philosophers, they are keen enough in a business operation, and they know where to bestow their advertisements and subscriptions, if they desire an equivalent for their money.

Gold at the Bottom.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in attempting to explain the cause of so great a number of the leading journals of the Free States supporting the Republican candidate for the Presidency, says:

"Let him who is wisest penetrate this mystery deepest, and he will find GOLD at the bottom of it all."

There is many a true word spoke in jest, and this is one of them. There *is* gold at the bottom of the Republican movement, and he who is wisest and penetrates the mystery deepest will be sure to find it. There is a golden opportunity now presented to the people of these States to preserve the integrity of the Constitution, to strengthen the Union, to repress the foul spirit of sectional agitation which has brought a portion of the country to the verge of civil war, and to restore us to that peaceful condition which was destroyed by the acts of the present [illegible]. These are the golden nuggets which those who penetrate the mystery of the Republican movement deepest will discover at the bottom.

The Revolution in Spain.

The Carlists are once more in the ascendancy in the Spanish Peninsula, that is, if the uppermost spoke of a rapidly revolving wheel can be said to occupy a higher position than its fellows. For the second time, O'Donnell has contributed successfully to the overthrow of Espartero, though it is not difficult to foresee that the retirement of the latter, now, will not be for so long a period as when he was supplanted by the astute, unprincipled Narvaez. In fact, it will only be necessary for the Duke de la Vittoria to put himself at the head of the popular movement in the manufacturing districts, to create an immediately successful reaction against the legitimist party at Madrid. Whether he will do so or not is doubtful. Appearances rather indicate that he will abstain from involving himself in the hazards of civil war, unless directly called upon by Louis Napoleon to act. The immediate future depends, therefore, upon the fiat which shall proceed from the Court of the Tuileries; and if Marshal Espartero is counseled by the Emperor of the French to declare in favor of the cause of the people, the new Government of Queen Isabella will crumble into the dust so quickly that its name will scarcely be known upon the page of Spanish history. Even should Espartero fail to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and avoid active participation in the present conflict, the power of Marshal O'Donnell cannot continue. His cause is already compromised by his position against the National Guards; he has no popularity whatsoever outside of the army; and it is evident that, at best, he will only be a stepping-stone to the succession of Narvaez, whose recall to power has already been decided upon.

The recent movement at Madrid has been no sudden or impulsive one. It is the result of deeply-laid plans, concocted over a year ago by Queen Maria Christina and her partisans, actively aided by the Queen herself and her husband, and which have had, for their ultimate objects, the restoration of the Count of Montemolin to the throne of Spain, and the reëstablishment of absolute monarchy. Marshal O'Donnell has long occupied a position hostile to Spanish liberties, adverse to the policy of Espartero, and in accordance with the wishes of the Carlists. It has been through his intrigues that the halls of the Escurial have been crowded with those agents of the Count of Montemolin whom Espartero has vainly sought to remove. The speech of M. Escosura in the Cortes, in favor of the right of insurrection, was seized upon as a pretence for the dissolution of the Espartero ministry, but O'Donnell had, in fact, awaited just such an opportunity for tendering his resignation, so that the Queen would have no option but to accept it, or else dismiss the Duke De la Vittoria. Escosura and Luzuriaga are the only members of the late cabinet who enjoyed in a high degree Espartero's confidence. The others were counted on by the court interest, to sustain any *coup d'etat* which might have for its object Espartero's overthrow. In demanding Escosura's dismissal, O'Donnell therefore deliberately threw the gauntlet before his rival, and called upon the Queen to settle the question in favor of or against the cause for which she had been long intriguing.

The unpopularity of the Government which has just been inaugurated, with O'Donnell for its head, at Madrid, was foreseen by the Court, and the outbreak which took place afterwards fully anticipated. This is shown by the fact that the decree, putting Spain under martial law, was announced simultaneously with the appointment of the new Ministry, and before the slightest symptom of disaffection had been shown among the people. Despotism was the plan of the new Cabinet, and the inauguration programme, which it published to the people, was purposely written in letters of blood. The proclamation of martial law was an invitation to resistance, and a proclamation by the Court, of its own wish for a decision, at the point of the sword, between Absolutism and Freedom. Espartero has been considered, for fifteen years, as the head of the Liberal Party in Spain. His easy nature has exposed him to the continual danger of being deceived, and he has always leaned, with too implicit reliance, upon foreign support (formerly upon England, and since 1854 upon Louis Napoleon;) yet he has retained the confidence and affections of the masses; has rendered incalculable services to his country, and is infinitely superior, in every respect, to his successor. The decided although courteous demeanor he has invariably assumed in his dealings with the Queen, have acquired for him her bitter hatred, and the animosity of the King Consort, on account of the reproofs which the Marshal has been at times the instrument of administering, is of the most deadly and implacable character. It was to be looked for that the people, who held Isabella in detestation, should be filled with indignation at the removal from power of their favorite; and sufficient for supposing that the tenure of office of O'Donnell can be but short, is to be found in the manner in which his administration has been initiated.

The new Spanish Ministry has O'Donnell for its President, who retains the control of the War Department. Upon this alone his power and popularity with the army depend. M. Nicomedes Pastor Diaz, who holds the Portfolio of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of Spain at Turin, but happened to be at Madrid, on leave of absence, at the moment of the disruption of the Espartero Cabinet. M. Luzuriaga is still Minister of Justice, and is a friend of Espartero; but he was absent from Madrid at the time of the formation of the new Government, and, it is believed, will decline continuing in office under the new *régime*. The Minister of Public Works is Jose Manuel de Collado, a friend personally of O'Donnell's, who has held office at several different times within the last few years. Rios Rosas, Minister of the Interior, who takes the place of Escosura, was one of the men who held office as Minister during the three days that preceded Espartero's entry into Madrid in 1854, at which time, in opposition to the Cortes, he displayed considerable nerve and decision of character. Bayarri, Minister of Naval Affairs, is a young ex-progressist, and a traitor to the cause of Espartero. He was a Deputy and Secretary of the Assembly. Under the rule of these men, Spain is expected to await the return of absolutism, and whatever other evils are concocting for it in the brains of Maria Christina, Narvaez and their fellow-conspirators. That the Spanish nation are not prepared to sleep tranquilly under the system which the O'Donnell Ministry is preparing, has been shown by the bloody insurrections which have already taken place in Arragon and elsewhere. The popular movement is represented, at the last accounts, to have been checked; but everything betokened the speedy renewal of civil war upon a more extended scale. French troops were collecting on the frontier, and a storm is evidently about breaking over the Spanish Peninsula, the most wished-for result of which will probably be the downfall of a man who has betrayed his party and native land in the manner which has been done by Marshal O'Donnell.

Sweden Since the Peace.

Five years ago, the Court of Stockholm was justly regarded as the most powerless, scarcely excepting that of Constantinople, upon the Continent of Europe. It seemed to have become merely a question of expediency, how and when the absorbing might of the Czars should extend itself, on the North, to the Atlantic. Among the titles which the Emperor of Russia had been accustomed to assume, not the least significant was that of "Heir to Norway;" for, next to the ambition of planting the Russian flag on the shores of the Bosphorus, the successor of Peter the Great had cultivated the desire to extend their dominion over the provinces which constituted the remainder of the once proud Kingdom of Sweden. All this has changed. The peace of Paris gave even less security to the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, than, in connection with the treaty between the Allies and Sweden which preceded it, it has done to the eastern boundary of Finmark. It is not generally appreciated that the two great wants which have hitherto prevented Russia from becoming a naval power of the first rank, are a seafaring population, and open and safe harbors. The Czars had hoped to supply both these deficiencies by the conquest of Finmark, whose harbors, being all the year free from ice and in direct communication with the ocean, could have been turned into excellent stations from which her fleets, now frozen in for so long a portion of every year, could have issued. The shores of Finmark are also inhabited by a body of seamen, who, gaining their livelihood by fishing, and trained to courage and endurance, would prove most efficient sailors for a marine power, and capable of competing with those of any other nation.

Before the conquest of Finland from Sweden, in 1809, the boundary between Russia and Norway was narrow and undefined. The Kings of Norway, while independent, exercised their authority and levied taxes as far as the Kola, and along the White Sea, many hundred miles beyond the present frontier. Under Danish misrule the Russians made many encroachments, until, in 1814, when the independence of Norway was reëstablished, and a union with Sweden took place, negotiations were opened with Russia to settle the question of boundaries. By the treaty of 1826 Russia gained nearly a thousand square miles of what had once been owned by Norway. Nevertheless, says a recent Norwegian writer, "There is no doubt that the Russians had no reason, on this occasion, to be pleased with their diplomacy, and they have never, perhaps, more regretted any of their diplomatic achievements; for, by a singular chance, the river Jacob, which was the frontier determined, is just the point of the coast to the east of which it becomes impossible to maintain an active marine throughout the year." West of Jacob's River, the harbors are all opened, while all the bays on the Russian side are encumbered with ice from the middle of October to May or June. Russia, however, determined to make good the error she had committed. Our Norwegian authority, as quoted by the London *Times*, says:

"In 1840, the public attention was drawn to the fact that a number of Russo-Finnish officials were traversing Finmark in all directions, collecting special and detailed information relative to the coasts, the depths of the rivers, and other local circumstances. It was pretended that these journeys were merely pleasure trips; but by the singular accident of the misdirection of a government circular, by which it fell into the hands of a Norwegian official, it was proved that these inspections of the country took place by direct order from the Russian Government. Among the instructions thus brought to light, it was desired that such harbors should be reported upon as were convenient for the accommodation of a fleet, the best tracts for forming military roads, as well as all rivers where crafts could enter, and the purpose of this insulting conduct, which, to a more powerful State, would have led to grave complications, soon showed itself. Russia opened negotiations with the Norwegian Government, and offered to cede a large portion of Territory in the interior, if the latter would give up a small part lying on the coast of Waranger Fiord, (just sufficient to afford the Russians an open harbor.) These negotiations, however, were suddenly broken off in 1846 or 1847, and the cause remains involved in obscurity. But Russian astuteness soon discovered another plan for pushing its schemes.

"By the treaty of 1751, which defines the territorial boundaries between Norway and, at that period, Swedish Finland, it was provided that what had taken place from time immemorial, in consequence of the necessities of the inhabitants, should continue, viz.: that the Norwegian and Finnish Laps should, at certain periods of the year, have the mutual right of passing the frontiers in order to obtain food for her numerous herds of reindeer. This treaty Russia, in 1852, suddenly abrogated, at the same time accompanying it with a declaration that she was prepared, if necessary, to blockade the Norwegian frontiers with a military force. In order to justify this breach of a solemn treaty, which had been concluded 'for all time,' the Russians resorted to the pretext (certainly for the first time heard of in the doctrines of *jus gentium*) that the conqueror of a ceded province is not bound by any of the treaties entered into by the previous Governments, and that, consequently, the treaty of 1751, which had been entered into by the Swedes, was not binding on the Russians."

These measures of innovation would, if carried out, have been as cruel as cunning; amounting virtually to the extirpation of the reindeer and their twelve thousand owners. The denial of the reciprocity would have been as detrimental to the subjects of the Czar as to those of Norway; but the undoubted purpose of Nicholas was to reopen the boundary question, and to secure, by new frauds, the territory which he had failed to acquire upon his advent to the throne. Hence arose the sympathy of the Swedish people for the cause of the Allies. This was the origin of the treaty of Stockholm, preceding that of Paris, by which England and France guaranteed to protect Sweden in the enjoyment of her present boundary, and to aid her in resisting by force any attempt to encroach upon it. Weak Sweden has emerged from her false position of one year ago into an attitude of comparative strength. Stockholm is to be made impregnable; the inhabitants of Finmark have acquired a fresh supply of patriotism from the security afforded them; Bomarsund is no longer an advanced post of attack; and flotillas of gunboats are being constructed, for which Sweden, more easily than Russia, can provide efficient seamen. Louis Napoleon has used his influence, also, to procure for the Court of Stockholm that respect which is due to the greatest natural check upon Russian ambition in the North; so that gratified national pride combines with a materially improved prospect to inspire the Swedish people with hopes for the future. The Swedes have ever been a warlike race; her soldiers are among the best in the world; her seamen are skilful, daring, and accustomed to the Northern seas; and there exists no reason to prevent her taking a prominent rank among nations in their onward course of progress and civilization.

The Bible Union.

The reply of Rev. O. B. Judd to the recent publications of the Officers of the American Bible Union, appears in our columns this morning. It is an able document, meeting boldly and discussing with great freedom the arguments put forth in behalf of the Union. Dr. Judd distinctly disavows the authorship of Dr. Maclay's letter, and in the course of his reply gives the names of persons who have been concerned with him in the work of revision, together with a correspondence which explains his financial relations with the Union. As a part of the history of this important controversy, Dr. Judd's letter will be found full of interest and well worthy attention.

Yachting.

An English gentleman recently arrived in this country, on having the usual question put to him, what he thought of it, said his first thought on coming up our magnificent bay was that it had been created for the express purpose of Yachting. It was a very natural feeling, for probably there is not in the whole world another place so favorably situated for the encouragement of that noble and beneficent sport as New-York. Yet our yachts are not so numerous as they should be, and our yachtsmen form a rather select and spirited than a numerous class. We imagine there has been a rather too exclusive feeling in our Yacht clubs, which, instead of encouraging others to join in the noble pleasure, has tended to render it unpopular. It is very expensive keeping a yacht, it is true, and there are but few, comparatively, whose incomes and occupations permit them to indulge in such a luxury. But the true way to encourage yachting is the Club system; two or three, or half-a-dozen men might, without difficulty, own a yacht in common, and, if sufficient *eclat* were given to the annual regattas, by prizes, balls, and festivals, the various interests of the City might each be represented by their yachts, and a noble strife would be engendered which would have the best effect on the character of our shipping. The era of our clipper-ships may be dated from the achievement of the yacht *America* at Southampton, and it was the modeling of that beautiful pleasure-boat that developed one of the greatest geniuses in naval architecture that we have produced. Yachting is altogether a healthful, manly and noble pastime, which can hardly lead to any of the degrading habits which are too frequently the consequence of horse-racing and other field sports, and we are most happy to find that the number of our yachts is yearly increasing.

On Saturday last the boats of the New-York Yacht Club assembled at Whitestone, near Sand's Point, preparatory to starting for their annual cruise and regatta, which is to take place in the harbor of New-Bedford to-morrow. The squadron consisted of very nearly twenty yachts; some of them were boats of more than a hundred and fifty tons, and of most beautiful models. They were to rendezvous at Newport, where they were to be joined by other yachts, and many more would meet them in New-Bedford. The harbor of that thrifty town will be the scene of a more brilliant display than it has ever exhibited before. New-Bedford is not unaccustomed to fine ships, but such a large squadron of splendid pleasure boats, built for the sole purpose of attaining the greatest possible speed, has never before been seen in the waters of any of our harbors.

A Kind Word for Icebergs.

The philanthropist of Brooklyn Heights, whose tender consideration for all created things is such that he will not even kill a mosquito, has a kind word this morning in vindication of icebergs, which, notwithstanding their propensity to give us the cold shoulder as they pass along our coast, according to Mr. Meriam, are not the cause of our cold Summers. E. M. may be right in his theory; but he may be wrong in assuming that the severe cold of the last winter caused a greater number of icebergs than usual. The truth is, doubtless, that there have been fewer icebergs the present Summer in the Atlantic, owing to the severity of the last Winter. The accumulations of ice in the Arctic regions may require an unusually moderate Winter to loosen a sufficient number of bergs to affect the temperature of our Summer, and that may be the reason why a cold Summer often succeeds a moderate Winter.

Saratoga.

Saratoga is very full just now. All the hotels are crowded and colonizing goes on more briskly than ever it did at a City election. We observe that the Syracuse Convention discharged a large portion of its members at the Springs. Senator Sickles went thither to mesmerize any who might need it with his cool, oily, polished plausibilities, and John Van Buren sought fresh assurance for the coming campaign. Abijah Mann, Jr., is there,—as zealous in the cause of Fremont as he used to be in that of Jackson, and the Radical Democrats, who have just thrown off the yoke, are well represented at Saratoga. Fletcher Harper seeks relief from the cares of Cliff-street and Franklin-square. Rev. T. L. Cuyler comes for fresh inspiration for his labors of popular reform, and Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, from Alabama, comes to recruit a frame weary with labors that would crush any man of less ability and elasticity.

The hotels at Saratoga this Summer are all well kept, but Congress Hall carries off the palm, we are inclined to think, for downright comfort, capital attendance and good fare. Many families who have been there through the Summer are arranging for a later stay than usual. After the crowd has dispersed, and the weather has grown endurable, a stay at Saratoga is doubly delightful. The "Union" has been considerably enlarged and is crowded with company. Saratoga never was pleasanter or more crowded than now.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Pelton's Speech on the Bill to Refund Duties on Goods Destroyed by Fire in the Original Packages, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

Hon. Guy R. Pelton, this evening, made a most lawyer-like and conclusive argument in support of the "bill to refund duties on goods destroyed by fire while in their original and unbroken packages as imported." As this subject is one of great interest to your mercantile readers, a liberal synopsis of this speech of the New-York merchants' special representative, so creditable to its author, and so calculated to promote the success of the measure which it explains and supports, cannot fail to be acceptable. Mr. P. began by stating, the bill was originally based upon the application of the merchants of New-York for relief, in consequence of the great fire which occurred in that City on the 19th July, 1845. That bills for that purpose have been reported by both Senate and House every session from that time until the present; that a bill had once passed the House, but failed of concurrent action in the Senate for want of time only,—and that bills have, in different forms, passed the Senate several times for the same object, and for two or three sessions by a unanimous vote, but failed from the pressure of other business to pass the House.

Early in the present session, the bill now before the House passed the Senate again, unanimously; was reported to the House and referred to the Committee on Commerce, and by that Committee, without any dissent, had been reported back with a recommendation that it pass. Being the only member of that Committee from the State of New-York, the duty necessarily devolved upon him, (Mr. Pelton,) as a representative of the City of New-York, of taking charge of the bill in the House, which he the more cheerfully should do because it was a matter of legitimate legislation and of much importance to a portion of the merchants of the City of New-York, whom he, in part, represents. He had sought the opportunity to address the House that it might become possessed of the real facts and merits of the question, substantiated by the best proof attainable from official and other reliable sources. His was an appeal, not to the country, but to the judgment of the House, to determine whether the principle involved is founded in sound policy and substantial justice, both as it affects the Government and the mercantile community.

He could, he believed, most successfully relieve the measure from gross and exaggerated misstatements which have been put forth by parties who hoped thus to coerce a compliance with their demands. The principle of the bill, viz.: that of returning or refunding the Custom duties collected on foreign merchandise which does not enter into the consumption of the country, was not a new principle sought to be engrafted upon the permanent policy of the country. It had been recognized by both general and special legislation from the very commencement of our revenue system, and from the organization of the Government Congress had by repeated enactments for relief affirmed its justice.

The policy was doubtless based upon the supposition that the destruction of the imports thus remitted upon would create the necessity for a new importation upon which the Government would collect duties anew. It surely never had been the policy of the Government to speculate upon the misfortunes of its merchants and its citizens. Congress, in 1790, within twelve months after the passage of the act levying Customs duties, passed a bill remitting duties on goods destroyed by fire on their passage from New-York to Hudson after duties had been paid upon them.

Another act was passed on the 4th of August following, refunding duties upon a large quantity of salt which had been landed and stored at Annapolis, and casually destroyed. Another act was passed in 1794, remitting duties on goods imported into Norfolk, and subsequently sent to Baltimore, where they were destroyed. Again, in 1801, an act was passed refunding duties on two cargoes of tea which were destroyed by fire at Providence.

These cases, together with several others, went much further in their application of the principle than does the one before the House, inasmuch as the losses in those cases could have been provided against by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence. Numerous other acts of the same character were passed from 1801 to 1838. Again in 1849, 1850, '52 and '54; and there was nowhere to be found, in the whole legislation that has been had upon the subject, a case conflicting with the principle of the bill before the House, or a single application for remission of duties or imports destroyed that has been rejected when the goods destroyed were in their original packages as imported, and where the circumstances of the loss were such as not to excite suspicion of fraud. Prior to the act of 1854 all legislation on this subject was special. On the 28th of March, 1854, Congress passed a general law conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury full power to remit duties on all goods thereafter destroyed and damaged while in bond—the cause of the destruction being immaterial. That law was retroactive in its effects to the date of our present warehousing system, (1846.) It conferred entire discretionary power, and the sum of $157,214 40 has been returned to claimants in consequence of casualties which occurred prior to its enactment.

In no country are duties levied and retained unless the merchandise upon which the duties are levied are consumed by its citizens; and it is the uniform practice of Great Britain, France and Russia, to return duties on imports not consumed, and our own citizens have in repeated instances received full benefit from their just and liberal policy. In addition to the precedents established over and over again by Congress, and by all commercial nations, we have the authority and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing not only the justice and equity, but affirming that such is the legal principle governing our tariff laws, and that we have no *right* to tax foreign merchandise which does not enter into the consumption of the country.

The Act establishing warehouses was passed in 1846. Prior to that date, importers were compelled to take imports in their own possession as soon as they were entered. The Act of 1854 authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to refund or abate duties on all goods for all future time, when the goods are destroyed while in bond. Its operation extended back to '46, and the whole amount paid under it was $148,046 59 only. But in its application to wines and liquors, it went back to 1798, and thus afforded a special relief to one class of importers upon their property destroyed, under which there has been actually remitted the sum of $109,967 52. Surely there should be no discrimination between duties upon dry goods and liquors. Such was not the intention of Congress, clearly, but from the phraseology of the law, such a construction has been placed upon it.

The amount that would be called for under this bill had been the subject of the grossest misrepresentations. Interested persons had circulated the report that from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 would be required. Mr. P. gave it as his conscientious belief when the bill was reported that the entire amount would not exceed from $300,000 to $500,000, and he was now prepared to prove the accuracy of the statement. By the fire of 1835 about $15,000,000 of property was destroyed, and while the act of 1838 for remissions of duties was pending before the Senate, Silas Wright stated, that the amount claimed to be refunded was upwards of $[illegible]. The relief under this law, while more stringent than the provisions of the present bill, only $177,416 69 was proven and paid. The whole amount of property destroyed by the fire of '45 was less than $[illegible], and the whole amount claimed for remission amounted [illegible], of which sum $109,967 52 had been paid already under the General Warehousing act of '54. There cannot be now more than from $150,000 to $200,000 at the most to be drawn from the Treasury by this bill. The amount claimed is certified by the claimants themselves and substantiated by investigations and reports made by the Chamber of Commerce since the bill was reported.

As to San Francisco, the Committee had been unable to ascertain so conclusively in regard to the amount involved as in New-York. An approximate amount can be found from analogy. Goods imported into that port were immediately resold, broken up and scattered through the [illegible]. It was an unusual thing for cargoes of imports to remain in store in their unbroken packages, as imported, for a single month; they usually passed into the hands of smaller dealers within a few days. There were two fires, in consequence of which remissions of duties are claimed on goods destroyed, viz.: in 1849 and 1851. The whole amount of duties collected for the two years ending 30th of June, 1851, was $[illegible]. From the most reliable information that can be obtained not exceeding $100,000 can be proven to have been destroyed in the original packages.

Charges have been made that the bill before the House opens the door to fraud, and that claimants will take advantage of it to defraud the Government. This Mr. Pelton denounced as a gross aspersion upon the petitioners, and upon one entire class of our citizens—the merchants of our country—and made in utter ignorance of the operation of past and similar legislation upon the same general subject, and without a careful examination of the bill itself. The petitioners do not come as supplicants for Governmental favor. They do not ask for the adoption of any new line of policy that will operate for their exclusive benefit; and they do not desire to take one dollar as a mere gratuity from the public treasury. They are—and as to the merchants of New-York he spoke from personal knowledge—high-toned and honorable men, who ask only a measure of just relief, after having had their fortunes swept away and overwhelmed by a calamity that no wise forecast could have foreseen or caution have prevented, and they ask it because the Government has by its acts repeatedly said that it is not its policy to tax foreign commodities which do not enter into the consumption of the country.

Mr. P. said it was his proud privilege to represent a portion of the great commercial metropolis of America—the City of New-York—whose merchants within the last two years had poured into the public treasury over ninety millions of dollars. They furnish the sinews of the Government. The onerous exactions for the support of that Government fall directly and heavily upon them, yet they submit cheerfully, without murmuring, without complaint, as a law-abiding community. It was foreign to his present purpose, however, to enter into a eulogy upon their merits or upon their enterprise. The merchants of New-York required no panegyric at the hands of their representatives. The commercial and statistical records, the great avenues of wealth which they have opened, and resources of the country which they have developed and rendered tributary to our national greatness, were the most potent and truthful orators in their behalf. Their merchandise, laden with the rich contributions of commerce, were borne upon the waters of every sea and ocean, and the monuments of their industry and enterprise were reared everywhere.

Up to 1846, duties had to be paid forthwith, and the goods taken from the custody of the Government; but the merchant was allowed to reëxport them, and when reëxported, provided they were retained in their original condition as imported, he obtained a return of the duties so paid. This was called the drawback or debenture system. Thus the claimants under this bill were compelled to take their goods into their own custody and pay the duties in cash. Some were at the time of their destruction *in transitu* for exportation, others had been landed but a day; and what the merchants now ask is simply that on such goods as were destroyed in their original and unbroken packages as imported, on which they would have been entitled to drawback, the duties shall be remitted to them.

The pending bill is most stringent in its regulations. The original entries and invoices are to be in the Custom House as a check—the officers of the Customs are to make the examinations, and all proceedings are to receive the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury before a dollar can be paid. Mr. P. was perfectly willing and desirous that a limit to the appropriation shall be made, and, if more agreeable to the House, the general feature would be stricken out and the bill made to embrace only the claimants in localities named, and to that end he would at the proper time submit such amendments as will accomplish that purpose.

No man in Congress or out of it who heard or will read this able argument, can fail of the conviction that the bill in question ought to pass. All the objections and suspicions by which it was overwhelmed some weeks ago in the House are conclusively answered. It is eminently just and proper, and cannot fail to become a law ere Congress adjourns, unless action upon it is defeated by opposition clearly personal and corrupt. I am well aware that it will meet some such opposition, but do not believe it can be made effectual. If it is, I pledge myself to the merchants of New-York to point out the men whose machinations produce that result, and to expose the organization and schemes by which accomplished. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF PASSAGE BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] Pounds [illegible]. E. K. COLLINS.

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[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In common with many others, I have been not a little surprised at the stereotyped verdict of the Fall River Jury, upon an examination into the cause of the terrible disaster on board of the steamer Empire State on the 26th ult., and the question of culpability attaching to the owners and officers of the boat.

The telegraph informs us that the Jury have given lengthy reasons for arriving at their extraordinary verdict, and, for one, I would like to see what they have to say for their whitewashing process. The evidence before them established the fact by several witnesses, that Mr. Ketchum, the chief boiler-maker, considered the boat unsafe for a single person being to travel on, and that he refused to let his wife accompany him on this fatal trip for that reason alone. Also that he applied [illegible] three times on the day she left, to [illegible], the Engineer of the boat, for permission to remain at home,—and it can hardly be supposed that he would have so persisted in his request, if he was not in fear that the boat would prove to be his coffin, as he told his wife on leaving home.

One of the pilots also testified, that some weeks previously, Mr. Ketchum told him he expected that the boilers would burst, and scald them. It is not to be presumed that Mr. K. was a child, or that he was speaking to one, when he made the remark, but his position shows that he was an experienced man, and the fatal result proves that he was too correct in his fears.

The boilers had long been known to be dangerous and unsafe, and the owners, agents, engineers and firemen prove it. It is well known that repairs had been daily going on upon both boilers while in port, for some considerable time previous to the disaster, and on the very day the trip was commenced, and that five or six boiler-men were on the boat, who were to be employed in patching and tinkering them, while the boat should be in New-York on Sunday, and up to the period when she was expected to leave again for Fall River. In addition, it was proved that new boilers had been ordered for the boat, in consequence of the insufficiency of the old ones, and, when finished, they were put on board of the Bay State, instead of the Empire State, and, in consequence of this [illegible], or parsimony, these old, rickety, and dangerous boilers were continued to be used, with a fatal consequence that might and ought to have been averted.

An attempt was made on the examination before the Coroner's Jury to prove that the boat was seen with a less head of steam than usual, and that by the Inspector's certificate 37 lbs. per square inch was permitted. It was also shown that, since the examination of the boilers in May last, by the Inspector, the boilers had become manifestly unsafe, and that numerous consultations were had between the owners, agents, engineer and boiler-maker, about the [illegible] of the steam chimney, which were pronounced insecure and dangerous, and that additional socket-bolts and flanges were deemed necessary for safety. The evidence shows that the boat was continued to be run, without these necessary fastenings having been added, and that with boilers greatly reduced in strength and safety, steam was carried on that fatal night near up to the extent allowed by the Inspector's certificate.

For such conduct in the engineer, the word recklessness is a mild term to employ.

A relative of the writer's was on board, and he states that between Fall River and Newport the boat was stopped, and the steam was turned on to the engines working the blowers, which produced so great a heat, that the smoke stacks became red hot from the deck to the very top of them, and that this caused much alarm among some of the passengers, who applied to the engineer to know the cause. His reply was, that it was not unusual, when he used particular kinds of fuel; I apprehend that with any kind of fuel, and all the steam turned upon the blowing engines, the same result would be, at any time, obtained.

I would call your attention to another circumstance connected with this tragedy, and which shows a degree of inhumanity that could not be expected from the commander of any boat, much less from that of one of the hitherto popular Fall River Line.

A decent regard for public opinion, if not the promptings of humanity, should have induced the Captain of the Empire State to stop at the first place possible on his return after the accident, where medicines and medical attendance could have been procured for his dying passengers; but other motives induced him to pass by Newport, where these indispensable comforts and necessaries could be procured, and to keep on for one hour and a half longer to Fall River, where the boat belonged, and where the owners and agents of the line owned nearly the whole of the town, and, by means of their influence, might have it in their power to compass a decision on an investigation as to their culpability, conformable to their interests.

It remains to be seen whether the community have no redress for these constantly recurring railroad and steamboat massacres, and I trust that the friends of the victims of this last horrid butchery will hold to a strict responsibility all those who may in a court of justice be proved to be culpable. Very respectfully, H. R. I.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

Some Nuts for a British Yeoman to Crack.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "British Yeoman" attempts, in your issue of to-day, to excuse the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the command of the British army, by some unfair comparisons taken from the history of this country.

He is willing that the army should continue to be led by asses; that they should go forth to future battles without a head, as in the time of Raglan; that they should suffer, starve, and rot away as they did in the Crimea, while he is occupied looking for the mote in his brother's eye, forgetting the beam in his own.

The habeas corpus, trial by jury, and publicity of trial are suspended in California, he says, and why? Because a pack of foreign scoundrels—some of them subjects of her Majesty—have outraged the dignity of that State, until its sovereign people are working just such a reformation as the Barons of England accomplished when they invited King John to meet them at Runnymede, and there compelled him to acknowledge the rights of a free nation. They demanded law and order, and the people of San Francisco are aiming at the same end.

The "British Yeoman" felicitates himself that there are no Brookses or Herberts in Parliament. Now, there has been hardly a member of note, from Pitt down to Wellington, who has not appealed to the duello for "words spoken in debate," while we read in a late paper that Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a motion to expel one Sadleir, as a "fugitive from justice." But, worse than all, Parliament is filled by a race of aristocratic paupers, who, while they legislate for the nation, are the tools of their nabob relations among the "Lords," whose livery is on their backs, and whose money keeps them from the workhouse.

We are disgraced by the atrocities in Kansas, thinks our "Yeoman," but he has not a word to say about the atrocities which have been, and are still being, perpetrated in all India, in the name of the British people. Outrage, disorder, crime and blood mark its history, but the English ear is so much alive to the perils of Kansas that the wails which are freighted upon every breeze from the [illegible]—from Africa—from Ireland, awaken no emotion. Again we are disgraced by the "triumph of Slavery over Freedom." On the contrary, Freedom has triumphed over Slavery in this [illegible] the Fourth of July, 1776; ever since the soldiers of England were overthrown by our fathers, [illegible] from our [illegible]. [illegible] Liberty pressed onward in her own country; but, more than all, it caused England to prop her tottering throne against the struggles of her brave Chartists and the patriots of Ireland, to fill London with special constables and jury boxes with purchased hirelings.

But our "British Yeoman," being tired of *free* and *equal* America, "is going *back*" to that country, which, for some good reason, no doubt, he found it necessary to *leave*. Possibly he wishes just at this season to take a look at the 20,000 consumptive-looking girls of London, whom the Parliamentary Committee affirm work nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, and are sustained when faint by liquors and drugs. Probably he wants to hear my Lord Grosvenor threaten a ten-pounder as an excellent mode of teaching the good Londoners to do without music on the Sabbath day; or more likely he wishes to hasten back, that he may contribute a mite to the *tax-gatherer* as he goes his gloomy rounds. Go, by all means, discontented "Yeoman"—go, like the sow, to your "wallowing in the mire."

If the English people are disposed to be betrayed by an Aberdeen, or used as puppets by a Palmerston—if they desire to trust the honor of their army in the hands of a man who was found lounging in Club-houses when his country needed him in the field—if they seek to humble themselves more deeply to a proud and powerful aristocracy—thank God, (to use the terms of our "Yeoman,") it is none of *our* business; but let them look to it, that *they* do not curse the hour of their stubborn blindness.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that the recent visit of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT and other distinguished gentlemen to the scene of Braddock's defeat, near that city, has disclosed the fact that the landmarks of that memorable event have been almost lost, even to those who are resident in the immediate neighborhood. The visit of Mr. BANCROFT was timely, inasmuch as it resulted in rectifying the errors of locality which have occurred and have received the sanction of some writers. The same paper states that the old block house erected by Col. BOUQUET, in 1751, is still standing in that city, but in such a net-work of alleys and narrow thoroughfares, that the stranger cannot discover it, and but few of the citizens could point it out. It is, moreover, left to the charge of those who will allow it to crumble into ruin. The paper points to our city as an example for the citizens of Western Pennsylvania to follow in regard to the care of interesting relics. We don't object to the praise, but must take occasion to say that we, also, have our delinquencies. Look at the old house in Letitia-court, which was once the residence of the founder of the City of Brotherly Love. Look at the old slate-roof house at Second-street and Norris-alley, where the principal characters of the Revolutionary period resided. Both will crumble into ruins before many years elapse, and some of the most interesting of the historical associations connected with this city will have lost their visible landmarks, with all their suggestive wealth.

CONDITION OF THE MORMONS.—A letter from Fort Laramie, under date of June 14, says:

"We have met with several parties of the Saints returning from Salt Lake to the States. All we met gave a terrible picture of the state of affairs there now. The poorer class had to subsist for months on roots—such as thistles, sego, &c., which the Indians gather and sell to them for one dollar per bushel. The grasshoppers, which caused the famine last year, have commenced again this season, and bid fair to destroy the present crop of wheat and vegetables. Many of them appeared very much dissatisfied with the Mormon faith, and stated that they had been deceived. That the poor had everything taken from them in the shape of tithes and taxes to support a few leaders in the church. Be this as it may, many of those met were real objects of pity, and gave evidence of their utter destitution, that Mormonism affords but little food for the body, at least, let it be as it will with the soul."

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE IN SWITZERLAND.—A large proportion of the work bestowed upon the manufacture of watches in Switzerland, is done by cottagers, who cultivate the earth in the Summer, and in the Winter shut themselves up with their families during the inclement season, which lasts three or four months. The whole family then devoted themselves to the work of making watch movements. Not only do the children work, but the dog turns a wheel, and puts in motion a lathe or a pair of bellows. First, the rough part of the movement is made by water power. Particular parts are assigned to the young members of the family, while others are employed in putting the plates and wheels together. When a sufficient number have been prepared the master transports them, on the back of a mule, to some town or village, where he sells them to little master watchmakers, who complete the movements, or else they are sold to traveling agents, who case them in silver or gold.

PRIZE FIGHT IN DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.—For some days past it has been understood that a prize fight was to take place in this vicinity, and this morning, about 3 o'clock, about 200 persons left the house of a noted pugilist, with the prize fighters, for League Island. The appearance of the police, however, caused them to change the scene, and they went in the direction of Grey's Ferry. Here they were again beset by the police, and they made their way to Ridgely Creek, Delaware County, where the fight took place. Six rounds were fought by the contestants, "Pitch-In" GARLINER, brother of "Awful" GARDINER, of New-York, having in that short time vanquished his antagonist, FRANK VINCENT, of this city. The latter was pretty severely handled. No arrests were made, though Sergeant CURLEY informs us that he passed the party on their return.—*Phila. Bulletin, 4th.*

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—The body of Mr. FLINT, who drowned himself at Newport, has been recovered. His legs were pinioned at the knees, and his hands tied together, and attached to a stone weighing about 75 pounds. He had been married about six weeks to his third wife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, GREEN CORN. ☞ [illegible]'s Patent Self-Sealing Cans.—Glass jars improved, warranted air-tight, without wax or cement. Also, a few dozen earthenware jars for sale at the lowest cash prices, at WHITE's, No. 3 Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Summer Complaints.**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease. CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists, imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. [illegible] & CO., No. 86 Nassau-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT WISHES TO MARRY.—He therefore seeks correspondence with ladies of refinement and education, who, like himself, are well situated, both pecuniarily and socially. Address, with full particulars, A. R. T., Times Office, and a [illegible] will be returned.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 219 Post-Office, Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHERS WANTED.—In a select school, pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term, Sept. 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,682, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

LADY WANTED.—To go a short distance in the country as companion for a lady, and to assist in taking care of an invalid. She must be well educated, a pleasant reader and good writer; one who has had some experience as nurse, and who would be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply this day, for Mrs. [illegible], at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, room No. 7.

HOME FOR A LAD WANTED.—Private family preferred, in Brooklyn or in the City; the advertiser keeps a boys' boarding school near the City, would board and educate a lad in exchange; terms being equal. Address TEACHER, this Office, or No. 18 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MAN WANTED.—In a Bonded Warehouse to act as porter and take charge of the laboring department of the store. He must thoroughly understand the handling and stowing of goods, and be able to bring the highest testimonials as to honesty and capacity. To such a man good wages will be given. Apply at No. 15 Greenwich st.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN—Who is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful, wishes to obtain a situation as secretary or traveling companion to a gentleman; has no objection to go as an attendant to an invalid. Address L. B., *Daily Times* office.

BOY WANTED—About 13 years of age, to learn the Copperplate Printing; none need apply unless they be of good character. Address COPPERPLATE PRINTER, at the office of this paper, stating name, age, residence, &c.

AN AMERICAN—Having a desire to visit England, would accompany a gentleman going there, as secretary; would manage himself to other circumstances; age 30 years. Apply, by note, at No. 125 Pearl-st., New-York, B. R.

TO GLASS-MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three sober, competent pressmen. To such steady employment will be given, at the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Company's Factory, State-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some general experience of business, smart, intelligent, and a good penman. Address ALPHA, *Daily Times* office.

SIX SOFT-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—Constant employment and good wages will be insured by applying corner Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a counting-room; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Apply at No. 13 Barclay-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Stationery Store. Inquire between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 136 Pearl-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depot No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

BOARDING.

UNFURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKLYN WANTED—With board, for a Gentleman and his Wife. The location must be within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, and the room must not be above the second floor. A private family, or where there are few boarders, preferred. Dinner for the Lady only. References given and required. Address stating location and terms, BURRILL, *Daily Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,981 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board, by addressing a note to A. Y. T., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman; a quiet home, where there are but few, if any, other boarders. Address C. S. D., Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board at J. COZZENS' residence near Bulls Ferry—¼ hour's sail of New-York by way of Guttenberg Ferry. Inquire at COZZENS' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

TO THOSE WHO ARE TIRED OF BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let. MRS. PITTS, No. 291 Chrystie-st., near 2d-av., would inform her numerous applicants for rooms, that she has also taken the house No. 289, and having introduced the modern improvements, and newly furnished it, is prepared to let to families and single gentlemen furnished rooms on the most reasonable terms. Small families, wishing to keep their own table, will have the privilege of doing so. Nos. 291 and 289 Chrystie-st., near 2d av.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Moreau, (18 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The loss of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD P. CLARKE, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES. BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING. HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters, Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

RALLY, RALLY.—XIth Ward Fremont Association of the city of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to dedicate their new Fremont Ranche, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford st. Several eminent speakers have been engaged. By order. WM. PEET, President. D. LANSING LAMBERT, Secretary. N. B.—The several Fremont organizations are invited to be present.

NINTH WARD.—The YOUNG MEN'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB, of the IXth Ward, will hold a public meeting at the Bleecker Building TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. First-rate speakers, and good singing by the Glee Club. The young men of the Ward are especially desired to be present, and enroll their names for Freedom and Fremont. By order of the Executive Committee.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at National Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to complete the organization of the Ward. All Republicans are invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New York will commence its annual session in its room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 128 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. F. BROWN, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHOW CASE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a handsome counter show case, 12 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 12 to 15 inches high, with good plate glass. Apply at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. Agent, A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

A [illegible] SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FREMONT SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. JUST PUBLISHED, THE FREMONT SONGSTER, Containing the most popular Campaign Songs sung by the Fremont Clubs throughout the Union, among which are the following "Rallying Songs," by H. GREELEY, Esq.; "Banner Song," "Sons of Freedom," "Sons of Liberty," "Rise, ye Freemen," "Bold Fremont of the West," "The Brave Old Man," "What has caused the Great Commotion?" "Away, Boys, Away," "Oh, Come, Come Away," &c. The songs are set to music. Price 10 cents; [illegible] cents a dozen; $6 per 100 copies. Retail orders will be sent by mail, free of postage. For sale by P. J. COZANS, No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES: BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT. THE AUTHENTIC AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Including an Account of His Explorations, Discoveries, and Adventures on five successive Expeditions across the North American Continent; Voluminous Selections from his Private and Public Correspondence, including his Defence before the Court Martial, and a full report of his principal Speeches in the Senate of the United States. BY JOHN BIGELOW, Editor of the New-York Evening Post. With the only accurate Portrait on Steel, and numerous spirited Illustrations. One large 12mo. of near 500 pages. Price $1.

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Freemen of the North awake!
Grasp your arms, your all's at stake!
Vows once more to Freedom make—
On to Victory!

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CANVASSERS WANTED—For BAYARD TAYLOR'S great work, THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL, a record of Travels, Adventures and Discoveries throughout the world for the last fifty years. AN AGENCY BOOK, to be published in September. The counties along the Hudson, and on Long Island and Staten Island, will be given separately and exclusively to men who will thoroughly canvass them. Address HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—from Jan. 1st, 1853, to the present date, for sale; also, back numbers for years of 1854-55-56, to complete files. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at the subscription desk of this office.

FINE ARTS.

JUST PUBLISHED: LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS OF FREMONT AND BUCHANAN. Price $1. The usual discount to the Trade. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by [illegible], from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

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THE EARLY INSPECTION—Of close buyers is solicited to the best lot of LADIES' BASQUES in the New-York market, at prices undoubtedly below the cost of importation. Also, a large lot of Lubin's Extracts, (genuine,) at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av.

NO. 285 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—CHEAP STORE—No. 285. I am now prepared to close out my Summer stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES in general, at such prices as cannot fail to meet the approval of close buyers. SAMUEL EMBERSON.

S. EMBERSON—No. 285 8th-av., is now ready to offer to the jobbing trade a large and well-assorted stock of PAPER HANGINGS, from recent auction sales. From close purchasers I solicit an early call.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST., Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Which, with their usual stock of TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c. ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS, They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

FALL OF 1856. HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c., No. 109 Chambers-st., New-York. GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, Factory—Nos. 288, 290, and 292 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design. Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st. CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Slightly damaged, Prices from 2s. to 3s. each. Open on MONDAY, Aug. 4. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS. GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount. Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 233, 234, 235, 237, 236, 239, 240, 238, 239, 240. Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 60, inclusive. Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.) The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 23 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 24 and 26 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS BEWARE.—There is some spoiled trash in the market which has been offered as LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects. Touch it not. Go to the depot, No. 424 Broadway, or to some druggist of good standing, and there you will get the fresh and infallible article. The price is 25 cents per flask.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SUMMER SEASON.—THE LAST WEEK OF MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. The most extraordinary engagement ever played in New-York. 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, nights of the engagement of MR. DION BOURCICAULT. TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday) Aug. 6, MILLY. MILLY.....MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. THE INVISIBLE PRINCE. Don Leander.....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. Furibond.....Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON. Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performances commence at [illegible] o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 6, will be produced the new and intensely exciting National Melodrama of the PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. after which will be performed PO-CA-HON-TAS. His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I.....Mr. [illegible]. H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas.....Miss [illegible].

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—MISS FANNY DEAN'S DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS will be continued at the above rooms every evening during the week, when she will appear in a variety of characters with appropriate songs, &c. Each night's performance to conclude with THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK, OR MY COUNTRY COUSIN. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS AFTERNOON, Aug. 6, will be performed—CAPTAIN KYD. PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. THIS EVENING, will be performed LORD OF THE ISLES. PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. THE OLD TOLL HOUSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH and LAST WEEK of that remarkably popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, who will present his amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL SCENE in EIGHT VOICES, his life moving figures, &c. A living Ourang Outang, two living Anacondas, a pair of living Caffir Monkeys, a living Sloth, [illegible] to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP—A super-royal Washington press, a card press, a large supply of bourgeois, brevier and nonpareil type nearly new, a variety of small job type, cases, stands, imposing stones and printing furniture, being the entire outfit of a newspaper office, &c. These, with the good will of the business, will be sold at the low price of [illegible], one third of which will be allowed to remain on bond, if desired. Apply to A. L. STIMSON, No. 128 Broadway, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

$2,000.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE CHEAP—The stock of a house furnishing store, together with a [illegible] year profit, and [illegible] capable of being considerably increased. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 300 Broadway, Room No. [illegible].

$1,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—In a [illegible] job printing establishment, [illegible] money. A business man who can [illegible] quired. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 300 Broadway, room No. 14.

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE—With stock and fixtures, for sale. It is now doing a good business, the watch work paying the expenses of the store. Terms $1,000 in cash and the balance on easy terms. Address, with real name, or call on J. F. WILLISTON, [illegible].

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Up town; long established, doing a large business, mostly cash. For sale cheap. Apply at No. 190 Fulton-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way [illegible]. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

STORE AND BUSINESS—In one of the best locations in Broadway, for sale on advantageous terms. Apply to RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., No. 18 John-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$10 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	[illegible]
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	[illegible]
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaines	[illegible]
Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	[illegible]
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	[illegible]
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	[illegible]
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	[illegible]
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	[illegible]
Fine Gold Thimbles	[illegible]
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils	[illegible]
Gold Pencils	[illegible]
Ladies' Porte-Monnaies	[illegible]
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	[illegible]
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	[illegible]
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	[illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	[illegible]
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	[illegible]

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—No. [illegible] FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand at very low prices.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
ALSO,			
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	[illegible]
ALSO,			
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		[illegible]
Lard Oil,	German Steel,		[illegible]
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		[illegible]
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		[illegible]
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		[illegible]

For sale at low rates by DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 30 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases, WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. [illegible]

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR [illegible]—made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Melodeon, Davis & Co. 5-octave for [illegible]; [illegible] $150; 3 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ROBINSON & HAPPY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, N. S. ROBINSON retiring from the business. G. S. HAPPY is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and will continue the business at the same stand, No. 209 Broadway. N. S. ROBINSON, G. S. HAPPY. New-York, Aug 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GURNEY and FREDERICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. GURNEY, who will continue the same at No. 349 Broadway. J. GURNEY, C. D. FREDERICKS. New-York, July 31, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

We are happy to state that the comparatively [illegible] to the burning of yesterday [illegible] to a course which will more than compensate [illegible] of all the valuable information expected to be elicited. The welcome rain fell in heavy and unbroken streams during the whole of the morning, washing a vast quantity of valuable agricultural compost through the sewers into the river.

ANALYSIS OF THE CORN-COB.

[illegible] the Secretary, presented the results of Dr. Jackson's analysis of the corn-cob, in a paper handed R. L. Colt, Esq., of Paterson, N. J., by B. [illegible] Brown. The document is lengthy. From these analyses it appears that "corn-cobs contain [illegible] per cent. of nutritive matter, but there can be no doubt of the fact that the mechanical [illegible] of ground corn-cobs is beneficial to animals, especially to ruminants, and probably also to [illegible], which are known to be benefited by chopped [illegible] and inert fibre of the poorer grasses. Their [illegible] as a fertilizer is potash, which is very abundantly contained in them. [illegible] as a solvent of humus, and acts, [illegible] by combustion or separated by decay of the carbonaceous matters. Charred corncobs will also make an excellent absorbent of ammoniacal gases, derived either from animal matters or from the atmosphere."

The analyst, Dr. Jackson, is assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

From the foreign works received by the Secretary during the interval since the last meeting, several interesting translations were recited by that gentleman.

CULTIVATION OF BLACKBERRIES.

[illegible] Newman, of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., presented some magnificent specimens of the blackberry, accompanied by a communication, in which he says:

"The writer, in the course of his experiments with the smaller fruits, first noticed these berries nine years ago, and, so enormous was the yield from two separate shoots growing upon a single stalk, that he determined to award them good and proper cultivation."

He thinks "this is an accidental seedling. The [illegible] into the ground, beyond the reach of drouth or plow, and must thus become strong and vigorous before showing perfect and luscious fruit. The shoots are smooth and round, ordinarily the size of fair specimens of the wild black raspberry, with side shoots, upon which, as well as on the main stem, the fruit thickly clusters."

In the cultivation of this fruit the writer observes: "I find coarse manure best adapted to the growth of both berries and plants, and generous treatment with this, as with other fruits, is most liberally rewarded. I have planted them in hills four and a half feet apart. The canes are hardy, and need no covering for the Winter." He names this variety the "thornless blackberry."

NEW SPECIES OF HONEY-BEE.

Mr. Solon Robinson read a letter from Mr. Samuel Wagner in reference to an application made to the Patent Office for the institution of a proposed mission to Germany to investigate the new theory and practice [illegible] in an "Apiarian Convention" in that country.

[illegible] BARLEY.

Mr. Robinson also presented specimens and a letter from Mr. J. W. Benson, of County-line Farm, West Macedon, N. Y., illustrating a variety of [illegible] barley. This valuable grain is a native of [illegible]. The writer commenced with seven grains [illegible] years ago. "Thousands of our barley growers [illegible]," he observes, "doubt the existence of such a thing as barley without beards." But, on the receipt of a paid envelope he will send one head which will reproduce itself, and all shall be supplied [illegible].

[illegible]

Half-past 1 having arrived, the remaining half hour was thought insufficient for the consideration of the subject for the day, namely, Wheat Crops and Butter. A communication was received and [illegible], stating that various of his specimens of preserved meats will be here by the [illegible], and that from unavoidable causes the illustration of his plan was delayed until their arrival.

THE ALDERMEN.

AUGUST SESSION—TUESDAY.

The Harlem Railroad Company remonstrate against the resolution of the Board, which directs them to take up the rails of the road below Forty-second-street, and lay a grooved rail. The Company claim that they were not allowed a hearing before the passage of this resolution, and represent that the proposed change would be ruinous to their business, as well as to that of the New-Haven Company, as the large freight and passenger cars could not be run into the City on a grooved rail. Referred to Railroad Committee.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting an ordinance for raising money by the issue of 5 per cent. stock, to pay for awards for lands taken for the Croton Reservoir. In a communication of May 19, the difficulty of raising money by such stock was set forth by the Comptroller, but recently several persons have expressed a willingness to take it at par. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Sundry reports and unfinished matters were passed upon in routine.

The President announced the following Special Committees:

On Laying Telegraph Wires under the Streets—Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Fox.

On Re-Districting the City—Aldermen Drake, Corwin, Valentine, Herrick and McConkey.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening—President Pinckney in the Chair.

GROOVED RAILS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

A remonstrance was received from the Harlem Railroad Company, expressing their dissatisfaction at the passage of an ordinance by this Board, compelling them to lay down grooved rails from Canal to Forty-second-street in sixty days. The ground of dissatisfaction was not having been permitted to be heard adverse to the proposition. They asked a hearing from the Board. Laid on the table.

LAMPS ON THE CITY PIERS AND BULKHEADS.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent in a communication, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, wherein he states that the lamps on the City piers and bulkheads are not at present properly lighted. He states that the reason is because the same are not properly repaired, because the Comptroller refuses to pay the amount necessary for such work. The communication was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MONEY FOR PAVING STREETS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, asking for an additional appropriation of $40,000 for paving the streets. Referred.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

A report was submitted by the Committee on Salaries and Offices, refusing to concur with the Aldermen in the amended list of Commissioners of Deeds reported by that Board, and adhering to their former action. The report was adopted.

OPENING SEVENTIETH STREET.

The ordinance to open Seventieth-street, vetoed by the Mayor, was taken from the table, and a motion to pass the same over the Mayor's veto was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors did not meet yesterday, notwithstanding it was their regular day. The following is the ordinary weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Aug. 2, 1856, at

Bellevue Hospital	610
Lunatic Asylum	666
Almshouse	1,178
Penitentiary	447
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	80
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	249
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	17
Workhouse	823
Small-Pox Hospital	11
Randall's Island	677
Randall's Island Hospital	209
City Prison	380
Second District Prison	9
Third District Prison	20
Colored Home	165
Colored Orphan Asylum	159
Children at Nurse	215
Total	5,881
Increase	97
Number remaining July 15	5,784
Admitted	2,277
Total	8,061
Died	49
Discharged	1,931
Sent to Penitentiary	190—2,170
Total	5,891

Committee on Re-Districting the City.

The Committee of Councilmen, to whom was referred the formation of new Ward Districts, met yesterday at the City Hall, Councilmen Clifton in the Chair. Councilmen Bradley and Baxter appeared in favor of the Division of the present Districts [illegible] Twenty-third, [illegible] the dividing lines of the Eighteenth Ward. [illegible] with the views of these gentlemen.

The Eighteenth Ward contains 15,000,000 square feet, [illegible] to every 186 square feet. The Districts, as agreed upon, contain as follows: First District, 4,000,000 square feet. Second District, 3,000,000 square feet. Third District, 3,700,000 square feet. Fourth District, 4,100,000 square feet. This is considered to be a fairer division than one previously proposed. These areas were furnished by Councilman Bradley. The division of the Twentieth Ward was effected upon equally equitable principles. The Report is expected to be presented to the Board without delay.

Commissioners of Health.

President Barker, and Drs. Miller and Rockwell, of the Board of Health Commissioners, met informally yesterday at the Mayor's office. In consequence of the great rain storm but little business was done. No papers were received from the Health Officer at Quarantine, the storm, no doubt, causing in-coming vessels to remain in the Lower Bay.

A communication was received from Mr. Cherry, of Gravesend Bay, L. I., relative to the practice of throwing beds overboard from infected vessels. The communication was considered, when it was ordered that all such beds should in future be burned.

A privy nuisance in Columbia-street was referred to the City Inspector.

The attention of the Board was called to the filthy condition of gutters at the Fulton Market. The City Inspector was instructed to have them cleansed and properly covered.

Dr. Harris reported yellow-fever cases at the Marine Hospital, which were properly disposed of.

Louisiana Public Schools.

Hon. Samuel Bard, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Louisiana, is now in this City, engaged in examining our Public School system, with a view of introducing more efficiency into the plan of Education as existing in his State.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

A final meeting of the Aldermen and Councilmen Joint Committee on the reception of Mr. Fillmore was held yesterday. The aggregate expenditure was found to have been $862—leaving from the $1,000 appropriation a balance unexpended of $137. The bills were to be paid.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DESPERATE AFFRAY—PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Rowdyism and nearly every species of crime is fearfully on the increase. On Monday evening an affray took place at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, between two or more parties, during which it is alleged one George Foot, a laborer, struck Bernard Redden on the head with a stick of building timber, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. The injured man was removed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where medical aid was rendered him, after which he was removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies, with but faint hopes of his recovery.

Foot, after having committed his murderous assault, attempted to escape, but was pursued and arrested, after a long chase, by Officer Conway, of the Reserve Corps, and Sergeant Warnock, of the Sixteenth Ward Police. He was yesterday morning brought before Justice Davidson, who committed him to prison to await Redden's injuries.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The grocery store of J. F. Myers, No. 25 Leonard-street, was entered by negro burglars, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Myers, who slept above the store, hearing the noise, proceeded down stairs, when he discovered three negroes in the premises. As soon as Mr. Myers made his appearance, one of the burglars sprang at him with a large knife, with which he attempted to take his life. Mr. Myers fought stoutly, but the would-be murderer succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on his neck and throat. The scoundrels then fled, without taking with them any property. They entered the store through a window.

Later in the day a colored man named Thomas Thompson was arrested by policeman Slater on suspicion of being one of the burglars, and was committed to await an examination.

BAD BOYS—OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD TRACK.

James Donin and Martin Dolan, boys, each about thirteen years of age, were yesterday arrested by Officer Tinsdale, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with placing obstructions upon the track of the Harlem Railroad in the Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones streets. Justice Davidson committed the little rascals to prison.

Miscellaneous.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A man named John Livingston, made a most determined effort at self-destruction at an early hour yesterday morning, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. He jumped into the North River from the foot of Fifty-fourth street. He was seen to do the act by a Twenty-second Ward Policeman, who, with a few citizens, procured a boat, and succeeded in rescuing the would-be suicide, who desperately resisted the efforts to save him.

Livingston is thirty years of age. He has a wife and family living in Columbia County.

He says he is tired of life, and vows his determination to destroy himself at the first opportunity.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

Fanny Philips, a colored domestic in the house of Mr. Newman, No. 302½ Bleecker street, was dangerously burned at that place on Monday night by the explosion of a camphene lamp which she had just replenished.

ARRIVAL OF A LONDON DETECTIVE.

Mr. Thornton, Senior Inspector of the London Metropolitan Police, is in town. He arrived by the last steamer in search of a clerk, who absconded with £1,400 from the Treasury Solicitor's office, in London in May last. Mr. Thornton is a famous detective officer, and occupies a conspicuous place (as Mr. Inspector Dornton) in the series of articles on the London detective system, published some time since in Dickens' *Household Words*. He is quite a lion among our "shadows."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—August Term.

Before Judge Capron.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened on Monday, but a quorum of Grand Jurors not being in attendance, the charge of the Judge was postponed until yesterday, when the following Grand Inquest was impanneled:—

Marcellus Eells, *Foreman*.

John Axford,	Robert Leonard,	Chas. E. Converse,
Luther Baldwin,	John T. B. Maxwell	Charles Fletcher,
Solomon Bents,	John J. Walker,	Elnathan Thorn,
Philip L. Bachman	Henry Allen,	James Marsh,
Silas B. Furbush,	Wm. Binden,	O. H. P. Townsend,
Spencer H. Green,	Willis Blackstone.	

The Judge then delivered the following charge:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have sworn that "you will diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge;" that "the counsel for the people of this State, your fellows and your own, you will keep secret;" that "you will present no one from envy, hatred or malice, and that you will not leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward;" but that "you will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."

This oath, so brief and precise, is yet a lucid and comprehensive statement of your official duties and responsibilities. You are to stand between the citizens and the State as a shield and a sword. While you aim in the discharge of your duties to protect the citizen from the malice of the private prosecutor, and the clamors of popular prejudice or excitement, you are not to forget that the public imperiously claims of you the prompt and certain presentation to the Courts, for trial, of all offenders against the criminal laws of the State.

The surest preventives of crime are speedy trials and certain punishments. When you have become satisfied from the testimony given before you that the person accused is beyond all reasonable doubt guilty of the crime imputed, and have found an indictment in the case, your whole duty in regard to it is performed; your obligation to the public as Grand Jurors, respecting it are discharged, and the responsibility then rests on the Courts and the criminal prosecutor. I know, very well, that mercy is called the darling attribute of Power, and when the circumstances surrounding a case are such that this attribute can be extended to the guilty, consistently with the public safety, it is not only right, but as I contend, it is the duty of the appropriate department of the government to invoke its interposition. In our day, the old but once popular doctrine, that the law can be satisfied and justice be fully vindicated only by the infliction of the penalty, has comparatively but few defenders. The object of legal punishment is not vindictive, but reformatory; if the offender therefore reform, the law is satisfied, for reformation is its great object.

I have thus briefly introduced this subject here, gentlemen, for the purpose of correcting an error which prevails to no inconsiderable extent among Grand Jurors, in regard to it. The idea is entertained by some people that Grand Juries have discretionary power in the exercise of their functions; that they are at liberty to find an indictment or to refuse to find one, according to their own views of the public interests in the particular case, regardless of the evidence of guilt or innocence. Now, either this is an erroneous opinion or the oath which is administered to Grand Juries, and which we have just repeated, bind them to do that which the law does not exact. The oath demands that the jury shall protect the innocent and indict the guilty. The question of guilt is the sole question submitted to the Jury, and that is determined only by the evidence. The law has placed the power to extend mercy, or favors to offenders in other hands; in some cases it is given to the Courts, and it can be exercised in a special manner; in other cases that power is lodged with the Executive Department of the State.

It was never intended by the framers of our laws on the subject to which I refer, that, irrespective of the evidence presented to them, Grand Jurors should exercise what is sometimes denominated a discretion, upon the question of presenting an indictment against persons accused of crime. It is a common saying, I know, that Grand Jurors have the right to exercise their discretion upon the subject of finding indictments; but, with all due respect for those who entertain the opinion, I think that upon a closer examination any intelligent mind will not fail to discover that the position assumed is at war with the plain spirit of the Grand Juror's oath, and renders those bodies practically masters of the law, when our system of jurisprudence only constitutes them its ministers.

I will not, on this occasion, detain you to listen to a particular statement upon the subjects of the territorial limits of your jurisdiction, in general and special cases, the definition of the various crimes which may be brought to your notice, and the distinction between the several grades of crime of the same nature, because all these subjects have been treated with sufficient precision for your purpose, by the District-Attorney, in a pamphlet which, I am informed, that officer will lay on your table, and which you can consult under his advice, whenever you may desire information on those subjects.

The Legislature, however, has imposed on the Court the duty of bringing several statutes to your particular notice.

This duty thus imposed indicates that the sovereign power of the State regards obedience to these statutes as eminently essential to the best interests of the public, and the inference is therefore clearly deduced that all complaints which may be laid before you, alleging violations of these provisions, should receive your prompt and persevering attention.

One of these statutes is entitled: "Of the interest of money." By this law no greater interest, discount, or consideration, on the loan of money, can be received, than at the rate of seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion.

No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

I must also mention the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot box by this important statute are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called *swearing in a vote*, if false, is declared to be perjury; procuring a vote to be falsely sworn in, is declared to be the same crime; purchasing a vote, is declared to be bribery; furnishing entertainments, or paying for it by a candidate for office or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such candidate is a crime; changing or altering votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes containing more than the proper number of names, willfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Board of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting or offering to vote in any election district where the elector does not reside; voting or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding or counseling another to come into any town, ward or district, for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election laws, are declared to be misdemeanors and indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries.

At this day, no lottery, game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor and is indictable.

In relation to the law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, it is proper for me to say to you, that since the late decision was made in the Court of Appeals, in the cases arising under the statute relating to "The suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855, the subject is involved in much obscurity. Whatever private views of that decision may be entertained, its legal effect is apparent. Distinguished Judges differ in opinion respecting the existing laws on the subject. In these circumstances legislative interposition can alone provide that certain protection which is demanded by every consideration of morals, of pecuniary and social interests, and even of common humanity, against the accumulated evils which inevitably result from the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and which are now spreading with fearful rapidity over the society of this metropolis, the gloomy pall of poverty, disease, immorality, crime, wretchedness, sorrow and death.

In my own opinion the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is prohibited in this City, and there is no existing power to authorize such sale. I believe that the *sale of such liquors* is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, but it remains with the people, and with the Mayor, Police, and with you, Gentlemen, their servants, to settle the question, by putting the appropriate tribunals in motion upon the subject.

I have now mentioned all the statutes to which the Court is specially required by law to direct the attention of the Grand Jury; but, there are other statutes and subjects equally important to the welfare of this people, and, in my own view, I should fail in the proper discharge of my official duty, if I should omit to bring them to your notice.

The Act to amend the existing law relative to bribery, passed April 10, 1853, is a very important law in relation to this City. It is designed for the punishment of acts of official malfeasance committed by municipal and other officers. It provides that every officer of the Corporation, who shall accept any gift, thing of value, or advantage, or any promise or undertaking to make or furnish the same, under any agreement or undertaking, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, or who shall directly, or indirectly, demand, propose to receive, receive or entertain any negotiations or propositions for such gift, thing of value or advantage as a consideration or motive for his official vote, action, or influence, shall, upon conviction, be forever disqualified from holding any public office, shall forfeit the office he holds, and may be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both in the discretion of the Court.

I will also mention the statute which makes it a crime to buy, or, in any manner, to receive stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. This offence is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison or a term not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The practice of receiving stolen property is one of the prevailing and most pernicious evils of this City. As the system is pursued, young children are decoyed into the service of the shamefully depraved, cowardly principals, and exposed to all the risks of detection and punishment, while the receivers themselves are comparatively safe with their plunder, and are thus made rich by the demoralization and ruin of the cherished hopes of many an humble, it may be, yet, nevertheless, doating and worthy parent.

To the subject of gambling, and of lottery policies, I have several times heretofore referred, and have enforced my reference with all the arguments which it has been in my power to present. A repetition of those arguments here would not probably subserve any useful purpose. They are all known to you, gentlemen. The sad consequences which inevitably flow from the practice of these social evils, if you choose to adopt that delusive name, are scattered around you, and to see them you need but to lift your eyes. The responsibility for the continuance of these evils does not rest on me.

I will bring to your notice, gentlemen, the statute entitled "Of dueling and challenging to fight." To fight a duel with any deadly weapon, in this State, although no death ensue; to leave this State for the purpose of eluding the operations of the statute of this State respecting dueling or challenging to fight; to send or accept a challenge, verbal or written, to fight a duel; to carry or deliver a challenge; to be present as aid, second or surgeon, where a duel is fought, and to advise, countenance or assist at a duel, are felonies, and the offenders are, upon conviction, liable to be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for terms varying from seven to ten years. In our day the duelist's "code of honor" has ceased to be esteemed among gentlemen a respectable code; to send or accept a challenge, or to fight a duel, is no longer deemed an indication of true courage, nor of an enlightened sense of honor.

The Legislature of this State in its wisdom long since condemned dueling, and by its enactments stamped upon it the impress of legal condemnation. If, gentlemen, you have information that any violation of this statute has occurred under such circumstances as subjects the guilty participators in the deed to your cognizance, I trust that you will take prompt and efficient action against them, and thus institute proceedings which shall signally vindicate the authority of this law.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Recent events in a sister State of this Republic present a stringent incentive to diligence and energy in your official action at this time. You cannot be ignorant of these events, or of their primary cause. The news has been heralded throughout the land, and I may say throughout the world. The lovers of law and order, every where, are startled, and all true friends of our country are aroused to reflection, upon the duties and responsibilities of citizens to the Government under which they live, and to which they must look for the protection of life, liberty and property. The history of those events is a solemn practical illustration of the truth of that important lesson in political economy which is embraced in the words: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If freemen desire the protection of a wise and just Government, they must attend to that Government. The relative dependencies of human events are such, and such is the System of things, that like produces like in the operations of Government certainly as in the processes of nature. No intelligent person will pretend that the citizens of San Francisco might not have avoided the crisis which is now convulsing that city. They possessed the necessary physical power. This is proved by the fact that when they did rise in their own defence of their political and personal rights they prevailed. Hence it is clear that if the enterprising and order-loving citizens of the Pacific State had from the beginning bestowed proper attention to the affairs of Government, and had been always prompt in the enforcement of the criminal laws against offenders, no such humiliating necessity as that of rising above the laws in their own defence, a necessity which has for the second stained its history, would have existed.

I have referred to the recent events in San Francisco, in the hope that your minds may be more strongly influenced by the reference to guard the peace of our own City by upholding the supremacy of the laws which are enacted to preserve its peace.

In this connection, I will particularly invite your attention to that disorderly element which seems to have appeared in our own City within the past few weeks, and which has been manifested in a most turbulent manner on several occasions.

Gentlemen, we should take warning from experience and observation. We should not permit a dangerous, disturbing element to become strong and bold, by our indifference to it in its beginning. Our citizens should be enabled to feel that they are secure against open or covert violence, at all times and in all proper places—neither fire-arms, cowhides, canes nor other dangerous weapons should be suffered to usurp the functions of the courts and officers of law, in the adjustment of real or fancied wrongs. You, gentlemen, cannot be ignorant of the fact, that within a few weeks a murder has been perpetrated in this City, and yet no trace of the perpetrator has been discovered. The victim of that unhallowed outrage was, it is true, a man occupying a humble place in society and business, but he was none the less a good and valuable citizen. The body of the murdered man bore evidence that the murderer was instigated to do the deed by a far baser motive than plunder. Neither can it be unknown to you that within the last few weeks several assaults and batteries have been perpetrated in our midst, evincing uncommon boldness and disregard of public order and personal rights, unless the circumstances under which they originated legally justify the attack. I hope, Gentlemen, that proceedings will be instituted before you for the investigation of all these occurrences, with a view to the trial of the parties implicated, and I am happy in assuring you, that I entertain no doubt that you will investigate them, not only with calmness, candor and patience, but with energy and promptness, to the end that you and I, and all our fellow citizens, may have new reason for respecting our institutions of Government, and for reposing alone in them for the redress of our wrongs. You are specially enjoined by a statute of this State from disclosing the fact that an indictment is found against any person for a felony, until the defendant shall have been arrested thereon; and I think a candid interpretation of the injunction demands that you should make no disclosures of any matter whatever which may be submitted for your consideration.

When you retire to the apartment appropriated to you, you will organize by appointing one of your number as Clerk, whose duty it will be to preserve minutes of your proceedings and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver the minutes to the District Attorney when directed so to do by the Grand Jury.

Your foreman will administer the oath to the witnesses who may appear before you, for the purpose of giving evidence whenever required by you. The District-Attorney may be present for the purpose of examining witnesses. He will act as your legal adviser, and will issue subpoenas for such witnesses as you may require to be brought before you. The District-Attorney is allowed to be with you at all times for the purpose of giving information, but neither that officer nor any other person may be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon the matters before you.

After the disposition of some unimportant cases the Court adjourned.

Horrible Traffic in Circassian Women—Infanticide in Turkey.

From the Correspondence of the London Post.

There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. Many of them no doubt belonged to the deputation which came to petition the Porte that their country might be taken under the suzerainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfill. They are here as slave dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have reoccupied the coast of the Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement of the peace conferences to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted. They have been so successful, notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade by the Porte, and the presence of so many of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never, perhaps, at any former period, was white human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5! In fact, the creatures are eating their heads off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independently of all political, humane and Christian objections to this abominable state of things, there are several practical ones which have even forced themselves on the attention of the Turks. With low prices a low class of purchasers come into the market. Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pretty sure of being bought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often rank and fortune awaited her; but at present low rates she may be taken by any huxter who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another evil is that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their blacks to market, in order to make room for a newly-purchased white girl. The consequence is that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands, have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal. Not a few of those wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold. I have it on the authority of a respectable slave-broker that at the present moment there have been thrown on the market unusually large numbers of negresses in the family way, some of them even slaves of pashas and men of rank. He finds them so unsalable that he has been obliged to decline receiving any more. A single observation will explain the reason of this, which might appear strange when compared with the value that is attached even to an unborn black baby in some slave countries. In Constantinople it is evident that there is a very large number of negresses living and having habitual intercourse with their Turkish masters—yet it is a rare thing to see a mulatto. What becomes of the progeny of such intercourse? I have no hesitation in saying that it is got rid of by infanticide, and that there is hardly a family in Stamboul where infanticide is not practiced in such cases as a mere matter of course, and without the least remorse or dread.

Interesting from Italy.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO PIEDMONT—MUTINY AND DISCONTENT IN THE ITALIAN ARMY—DETESTATION OF FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME—REPLY OF KING BOMBA TO THE REMONSTRANCES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Turin, July 17.—For some days past there has been quite a lull in political movements, [illegible] intensely on the alert as to what may be the result of the motions of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord John Russell on the Italian question. The telegraphic dispatch is by no means clear and distinct, but I should say the general feeling among the people here is great disappointment, if not dissatisfaction. The Sardinians understand that if Austria attacks them, England is bound to support them—at least so they read the dispatch, on seeing that both the noble lords were contented with the declarations of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. The Risorgimento is one of the leading and best-informed papers in Turin, so I give what is stated in that paper of yesterday, the 16th:—"The result of the declarations of the English Ministers, so far as we can judge by the telegraphic dispatch of this evening (15th), is the following: The populations of the different Italian States cannot remain a long time in their present miserable position. It is probable that shortly things will come to such a pitch that if the Governments do not have recourse to efficient reforms, the people will be driven into revolution. In this case Austria will pretend she has a right to interfere. England will oppose her, even, if necessary, by force. Freedom in Italy has its headquarters in Piedmont; of course Austria looks upon Piedmont with an evil eye; and England has voluntarily proclaimed in Parliament, and solemnly in the face of all Europe, that she will support [illegible]. With this before us we cannot expect any immediate practical results from the declaration in the English Parliament. However, these discussions and deliberations are of a great moral and diplomatic importance, because they dissipate those fears which, perhaps, were not without some foundation, owing to the long silence and inaction of the British Ministry. Now that the sincere and efficacious aid of England is pledged, this will tend seriously and reasonably to ameliorate the condition of the Italian populations." I hope that such may be the result, as the *Risorgimento* says, but from an interview I had with a gentleman who has been for some time on the frontiers of Lombardy, I fear the people will not have patience, and it is even said some disagreeable matters have been occurring among the Austrian troops.

I see by a private letter from Naples, of date 8th July, an account of what took place on the 30th of June in the Second Regiment of the Neapolitan Guards, commanded by Colonel Pucci, now in garrison at Naples. This is the third mutiny within a short time that has taken place in the Neapolitan army. The battalion of Tiragliatori at Caserta, whilst the King was on the ground, mutinied against their commanding officer, Barbalunga, and the other mutiny occurred among the crew of the royal frigate *Amalia*. These are signs that discontent has found its way even among the troops of King Bomba, so Gaeta can no longer be a place of safety for him. At first it was thought that the discontent was owing to the cruelty and inhumanity of the superior officers; but that is not so; it has arisen from other sources not yet known.

I met yesterday with an Italian gentleman just from Rome. He told me the French troops are detested there. I expressed astonishment. He said it was impossible for troops to be in better discipline, or conduct themselves better. Then why are they detested? His answer was, "They support the police; and they act as the guards to keep in prison innocent men, dying in the dungeons of the Pope, the representative of our Saviour."

Genoa, July 16.—The King of Naples has made his answer, and the following is the substance of it:

"His Majesty thanks the Governments of France and England for their counsels. He wishes to act with clemency, and to introduce reforms, but in such matters believes himself the competent judge of the time and proper mode of so doing. At this moment they would not be suitable to his dignity and independence, still less would it be fitting to recall those who are banished, and liberate those who are imprisoned."

News from Utah.

THE FAMINE RELIEVED—NEWS OF DR. HURT AND HIS PARTY, ETC.

Advices from Great Salt Lake City, are received to the 25th of June.

The famine, which at one time seemed likely to desolate the Territory, was relieved to some extent by the ripening of peas, turnips, beets, radishes, &c. The *News* of the 18th says:

"There is still a scarcity of breadstuffs, though peas, turnips, beets, radishes, &c., in the gardens of the diligent, are greatly helping out that deficiency, and beef is fat and tolerably plenty. When such is the case, which is far better than it was at this time in 1848, why so much begging by women and children, who not only have no line from their Bishops, but many of whom cannot, or will not, tell even the names of their Bishops? And that is not the worst feature, for young, active and middle-aged women creep around with gray wigs on, feigning age and infirmity, and young children who are perfectly supple, walk as though they were lame, and say that their parents are sick or dead, when they are alive and well.

In some regions of the earth such a course may be requisite to move upon the compassion of the affluent, but here all know that the cries of the really destitute are never unheard, and their reasonable wants have ever been supplied, so far as circumstances and means would possibly permit, and no one has yet starved, or necessarily suffered very severely through want of food.

In the paper of the 25th of June, the following is published:

"Wheat harvest is close at hand, breadstuff is still scarce and the owners of fields of grain will probably have a surplus. They generally have much labor to perform, and, consequently, are apt to harvest in more or less of a wasteful manner. For these reasons wisdom obviously dictates the the policy of freely permitting gleaners to follow the rakers and binders, thus opening an effectual way in which the poor will be able to materially contribute to their own support, and saving what will otherwise be lost or go towards further encouraging a slovenly husbandry by tilling soil with self-sown crops.

The Bishops, in each Ward throughout the Territory, are requested to see to it that every grain-raiser permits the poor to glean his fields, unless he prefers to glean them himself immediately after the grain is bound; and if any one will not seasonably and properly glean his fields, nor permit the poor to do so, let his Bishop deal with him according to the law of Zion.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL.

By the politeness of Surveyor-General, David H. Burr, we are enabled to furnish the following items from a letter to Gen. Burr from Dr. Hurt, written on the 5th of June, 20 miles below the bridge on the Humbolt, or Mary's River.

On the morning of June 1, A. P. Hawes came to the camp with information that some Indians had reported that Carlos Murray and wife, and a young man named Redden, had been killed by the Indians. Mr. Hawes was inclined to believe that they had been killed somewhere between the point at which the letter was written and the head of Mary's River, and, probably about three weeks previous. Dr. Hurt informed the few diggers then in camp of the report, who replied that they had not before heard of it.

At the head of Mary's River valley 130 Indians were met, who, at first, seemed friendly, part of them were painted and shy, and upon receipt of some presents they packed up in great haste and left for parts unknown.

Nothing was found to give a clue to the murderers, except a gold pencil and ear-ring which Mr. Hawes said belonged to his sister, Murray's wife; Mr. Hawes, also, stated that he had seen Murray's pistols in the possession of some emigrants, who said they had bought them from the Indians.

Dr. Hurt and company were all well, and had met with no molestation.

Frost nipped vegetation in the low portions of the city on the 23d inst.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather to-day seriously impeded general business.

ASHES—Are selling slowly, yet regularly, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American Yellow brought 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are rather more inquired for at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at unchanged figures. Java, 14½c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 10[illegible]c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate, but prices are infirm,—leaning in favor of purchasers.

COTTON—The market is without any essential variation. The inquiry is limited and prices are somewhat unsettled. Factors, however, do not appear eager to realize. Small sales have been reported to-day at about 11½c.@11¾c. for Upland Middlings; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ lb. The first bale of new Cotton of this season arrived to-day, per steamship [illegible].

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still active and firm,—sales having transpired since our last of about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 20@[illegible]
Ordinary State	5 60@[illegible]
Straight State	6 10@[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Michigan	5 85@[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 70@[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 90@[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 50@[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 75@[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian remains quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 750 bbls., ranging from Superfine to best Extra, mostly at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Southern is improving,—being [illegible] and needed. The sales since our last comprise about 3,800 bbls. Mixed to [illegible] and best Extra, at $7 75@$9 and $10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is [illegible] $3@$5 35 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and [illegible] fair request at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, [illegible] $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The [illegible] brings $16 00@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet quoted very firm. [illegible] lots are sparingly offered. The sales since our last have been confined to about 28,000 bushels, including Canadian White, [illegible] Western Red at $1 [illegible]; and prime Southern White, [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Oats [illegible] and Lake [illegible] Jersey; and [illegible] Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn [illegible] prices. [illegible] Yellow [illegible] common to very choice Southern White, [illegible] for round White, ℔ bushel [illegible].

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were supplied at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are inactive at old prices.

HOPS—The accounts from England, by the [illegible], are less encouraging, and our market appears dull and heavy. Small sales have been reported at 10c.@14c. ℔ lb. Stock fair.

IRON—There were about 80 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Quiet and languid at former rates.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Is generally in rather limited supply, and good demand at full quotations.

LIME—Remains as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Arrives and sells slowly at unaltered figures.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, yet quoted firm. Spirits Turpentine finds ready purchasers at 38c.@39c., mainly within the range, ℔ gallon. Rosin is salable and steady at $1 58¾@$1 60 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $2 [illegible] $5 50 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive appear as last noticed. Linseed is retailing at 84c.@85c. ℔ gallon. The stock is limited. Lard Oil quiet at previous rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at steady prices, with sales reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at $20 12½ for Mess; $16@$16 12½ for Prime; and $17 75@$17 87½ for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is rather quiet yet steady. The sales since our last reach about 400 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 13¼c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Beef being abundant, continues depressed; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7@$7 87½ for Country Prime; $9@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do.; and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $16@$17 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $15@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is less plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; 24c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is moderately dealt in within our previous range.

SEEDS—Attract a little more attention, but are otherwise without alteration.

SOAP—We heard that 150 boxes Castile were purchased at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at old rates.

SUGARS—The market is inactive, yet steady, with sales reported since our last of only about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were disposed of at 11c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—A steady inquiry and full prices prevail for all grades. The sales since Friday comprise 317 hhds. Kentucky, 8c.@16c.; 111 bales Havana, at 35c.@45c., and 160 cases Seed Leaf, at [illegible]c.@16c. ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—Is in better demand, and is recovering from the depression so noticeable yesterday. The sales since our last amount to about 12,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison at from 35½c.@37c., closing at about the latter rate ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The rain storm to-day prevented activity in this branch of trade. Rates, however, were supported. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible] ℔ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce, and Heavy Goods 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Persia.] New-York, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 28th ult., per *Niagara*, via Boston. We are since in receipt of the *Arabia's* advices, with Liverpool dates to 19th ult. A fair inquiry has existed during the week for shipment to Great Britain; some purchases having likewise been made for France, but the market, on the whole, has been void of animation. With moderate receipts, little change has taken place in prices of most descriptions. Of shipping parcels round-hoop Ohio, however, the supply has been light, and prices of such have improved. In a P. S. will be reported the effect on tomorrow's "Change of the *Atlantic's* advices to 23d ult., received late this afternoon. *Clearances from New-York from July 26 to Aug. 4, both inclusive:* To London, 20,982 bbls.; Liverpool, 22,128; Glasgow, 3,463; Havre, 26,611; Antwerp, 933; Lisbon, 1,820; Gibraltar, 3,065; Melbourne, 1,336; British Provinces, 4,970; South America, 4,732; West Indies, 5,[illegible].

WHEAT—A good inquiry has prevailed since my last for shipment, principally to Great Britain; and with only a moderate supply of desirable parcels in market, prices have improved 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. The outside quotations given below, are for "New," which is arriving more freely. Ohio, Michigan, &c., White, $1 65@$1 85 [illegible]; Western Red, $1 [illegible]; Southern White, $1 [illegible]; do. Red [illegible]; Mixed, $1 [illegible]; Genesee White, $1 [illegible]; Canadian White, $1 [illegible]; do. Red $1 [illegible]. *Clearances from New-York, from July 26 to August 4, both inclusive:* To London, 35,000 bushels; Liverpool, 235,469; Glasgow, 24,236; Cork, [illegible]; Havre, 27,575; Antwerp, 12,[illegible]; Lisbon, 3,[illegible]; Oporto, 2,071; West Indies, 2,[illegible].

INDIAN CORN—For export, and the home trade, a fair demand can be reported. Western mixed, in shipping condition, has advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, ℔ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from July 26 to August 4, both inclusive:* To Hamburg, 4,918 bushels; Oporto, 875; South America, 3,686; British Provinces, 4,800; West Indies, 1,120.

RYE—Has varied little—Shipping parcels of Northern have been in small supply and fair request for export—85c.@86c. ℔ 56 lbs. for Northern. *Clearances from New-York, from July 26 to August 4, both inclusive:* To Hamburg, 17,250 bushels; Antwerp, 5,[illegible]; Bremen, 2,611.

FREIGHTS—Have receded. To London, Flour, 2s. [illegible]@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Liverpool, Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel. Glasgow, Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel. Antwerp, Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour, 60c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14c.@15c. ℔ bushel.

P. S.—Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.—Little or no change has as yet resulted from the *Atlantic's* advices. A heavy storm prevails. A moderate business has been done in Flour, but little in Wheat, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Bertie Wool, Embroidery, Silks, [illegible] Gloves, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible] John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, [illegible] Goods, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, [illegible]

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. M. POILLON & CO., (Importers and dealers,) [illegible] ray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) [illegible] Broadway, one door from [illegible].

Boat and Car Builder.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand, making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, [illegible]

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, [illegible] Also, [illegible] 342 Broadway.

Lithographer.

GEORGE HAYWARD, ... [illegible]

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. .... [illegible] Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers,) .... [illegible]

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO., [illegible] Pine-st. (Great Western Building.) [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible], ALL PAID IN.—This Company [illegible] capital paid in, and securely invested, [illegible] ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on as favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

[illegible] W. [illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
[illegible] H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
[illegible] ABBATT,	[illegible]
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY [illegible],	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. [illegible],	[illegible] WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD F. [illegible],	[illegible] CROMWELL,
[illegible] VALENTINE,	[illegible]
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BRYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID S. [illegible],
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
[illegible] WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE E. [illegible].

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] REQUA [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] MONDAY, the Fourth [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

EDWARD P. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near Fulton, peremptory auction sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture in suites, and every other article in the house furnishing line; also, mirrors, paintings, hair mattresses, paillasses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, fancy goods, &c., &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock at the store of S. M. DAVIS & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Seasonable fresh goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale EVERY THURSDAY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburgh, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, [illegible] acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A stylish 3-story brown-stone house on 36th-st., near 4th-av., $12,000. Also, several very desirable 3-story brick houses on Lexington-av., 35th-st. and 38th-st., $7,000 and $8,000.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished, 4-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. First-class stocks or Railroad Bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 5 lots of ground. House 30x60, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-building, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 54 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its just value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—at Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new Bowery and basement frame House, 38 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 150 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also one on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelham-ville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $[illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery, or WM DALLY, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 13 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC S. CARYL, on the premises, opposite JOHN C. WESTERVELT'S, Schraalenburgh, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm of 54 acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., 19 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near Secaucus. Upon it is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, eight rooms, and kitchen attached; two fine apple orchards in full bearing, pears, plums, grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE.—[illegible] This property is rapidly advancing in value, and possesses many advantages for the purchaser. [illegible] Address to Box No. 805 Post-Office, New-York, offering [illegible] desirable securities, will be noticed. Terms easy and full particulars will be given.

FOR SALE.—A three-story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen-horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the [illegible] six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 348 West 19th-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 144 Waverley-place [illegible] 96th-av.—$1,200. Also the similar house No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.—$[illegible]. All the above are in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply to [illegible] PUTNAM, No. 153 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of F. G. VAN ALST, No. [illegible] Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, No. [illegible], L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 605 Hudson-st. (Abingdon-square,) has gas and croton; rent $[illegible]. Possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

[illegible]

TO LET

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—One-half of a double house from garret to basement. Situation unsurpassed. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. BUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts, with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 188 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 469 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 133 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1856. The poll will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons are notified not to negotiate for any of the following Certificates of Shares in the American Guano Company, to wit: Certificates Nos. 1,7[illegible], 1,7[illegible], 1,764, 1,769, 1,767, 1,776, 1,757, 1,756, 1,784, 1,785, 1,786, 1,787, 1,788—as transfer of the same has been stopped.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The second installment of thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. S. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st.

H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1856.—The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute, in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh11,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy11'55-lawlyW M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jul. 30, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
Corner East 61st st. and 3d av.

DIVIDEND—A dividend of Two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 11th inst. at their office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th August. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL S. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have, this 4th day of August, declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after the [illegible] instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent. has, this day, been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building [illegible] William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN SPRING AND SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

This celebrated Remedy will purify the blood and speedily rectify any irregularity in the stomach and bowels; as an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic and a Tonic, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. [illegible] Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible]th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat. Day Book*, &c.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address DR. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The original and genuine article! This very efficacious preparation is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula, and all cutaneous disorders. Its great success has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 31 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 569 Post-Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases of Females treated by Dr. POWERS. Special irregularities and all obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Dr. POWERS' FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS $1 per box; warranted to produce the effect intended. Office No. 50 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by G. R. B.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

FRANCIS BYRNE—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in the State and United States Courts, has removed to Whitlock's Buildings, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., offices Nos. 15 and 16.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at [illegible] P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam-palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 7.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.40 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M.; and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 6.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.5 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at [illegible] and 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—[illegible] For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, [illegible] A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every [illegible] stopping at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. [illegible], 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:15, [illegible] A. M., and 4:25 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 [illegible] A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—REDUCED FARE—$1 50 between Albany and New-York; $2 62 New York and Saratoga. 6:40 A. M. Train leaves Albany for New-York; 9:30 A. M. Train leaves Albany for New-York; 4:45 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York.

Leave New-York—8:40 A. M. Express Train for Albany; 8:10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany; 3:30 P. M. Express Train for Albany. Commencing August 4, 1856.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City. Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati [illegible] and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington [illegible].

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

[illegible] NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, [illegible] PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after [illegible] trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.		E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie,	L. B. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Located at Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The next term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction is given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. It is the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institution is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information, see Catalogues, which may be obtained of E. C. ROOT, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORNELL, Esq., No. 287 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. York.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a boarding and day school, No. 42 West 9th-st., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium in the institution.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. APTHORP & CO., Agents,
No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11......1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25......1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9......1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23......1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA.........Capt. MILLER	EMEU.........Capt. [illegible]
JURA.........Capt. MOODIE	[illegible] LPS.........Capt. [illegible]
[illegible]LITA...Capt. ANDERSON	LES [illegible]NON.........Capt. [illegible]
CAMBRIA, (Paddle) Capt. BROWNLESS.	

The EMEU will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th [illegible]. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodation, $100, including steward's fee, but without wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take a passage is invited to visit the ship.

The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days, 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company [illegible] sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW.....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH...Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, [illegible] INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 7th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA, C. B. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers and baggage, at 7½ A. M. and 8½ A. M. precisely. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

The ASIA will succeed the PERSIA and sail on the 20th instant.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship CAHAWBA, (2,000 tons burden,) J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Suffolk County.—DAVID SMITH and MARY SMITH his wife, against JOSEPH CUFFEE and HANNAH JANE CUFFEE his wife, Paul Cuffee, Pauline Cuffee, Vincent Cuffee and Perdy Cuffee.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1856.

MILLER & TUTHILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy23-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of S. M. & D. B. MEEKER, No. 18 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated May 7, 1856.

MARY ELLIOTT,
HERVEY G. LAW, } Administrators.
my14-law6mW THOMAS GIBBONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 286 Delancy-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856.

MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

ap8-law6mW*

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' dock,) Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare to come to Hudson, [illegible] Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain [illegible], will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Stockbridge	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Canaan	[illegible]
Mellenville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	[illegible]	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	[illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	[illegible]	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leave Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 2...3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2...[illegible] A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4...[illegible] P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4...[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5...[illegible] P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5...[illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6...[illegible] A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 2...[illegible] A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2...[illegible] A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2...3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2...[illegible] P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3...[illegible] P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4...[illegible] A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4...[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5...[illegible] A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5...[illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7...7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7...11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8...[illegible] A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8...[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROBBINS, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, [illegible] cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market, stopping at the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Middle Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at [illegible] o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NYACK.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. FROST, will leave pier foot of [illegible]-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning leave Nyack EVERY MORNING. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. [illegible] West st.; (rear office.)

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will [illegible].

EXCURSIONS.

CALLIOPE.—The steamer UNION has been chartered for a few days, for the purpose of EXHIBITING THE MUSICAL STEAM CALLIOPE, the greatest invention of the age, and which has created so much attention in some of the eastern cities. The UNION will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of the present week, at 3 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., if fair weather, stopping at the foot of Robinson, Spring and Amos sts. [illegible] The boat will proceed either up the river or down the harbor, for the purpose of demonstrating the majesty of the instrument. The music is produced by steam, and although it may be heard for a distance of ten to twelve miles, the instrument is to be appreciated, must be seen. Fare 50 cents.

JONATHAN DAY, Auctioneer.

N. B.—The subscriber is sole agent for the sale of the above instruments, and he invites steamboat and railroad agents to make an examination while in this vicinity.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL—In connection with the Third Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 1856, to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, L. I. The boat will leave 19th-st., North River, at 7½ A. M. and 8 o'clock, and Broome st., East River, 8½.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CARS.—The Hudson River Railroad Company invite [illegible] proposals until the 15th day of August next, for the hauling of their cars by horses between 31st and Chambers-sts., and intermediate stations in the City of New-York, for one or more years from and after the 10th day of October next.

Parties proposing to do the work can obtain information as to the service, &c., required, on application to the undersigned, to whom proposals may be addressed, marked "Proposal for Hauling Cars," previous to the 15th of August.

The Company reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may consider unsatisfactory.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish [illegible], for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; [illegible] with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and all of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—[illegible] CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until [illegible] at 12 M., for the Construction of the [illegible] Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 5th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 13th, and propositions received until the 20th inst., at 12 M.

H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School House No. [illegible] in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for rebuilding Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward. J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market prices. Also, Cumberland, Chestnut and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. BEARDS, [illegible] Washington-st.

[illegible] Committee of the City—Raising money [illegible] to Clean the Streets.

The Special Committee, Alderman Ely Chairman, appointed by the Board of Health at its last meeting to consider some plan for raising money to provide for the deficiency in the legislative appropriation for cleaning the streets, met yesterday at the City Hall. The Chairman stated that of the original appropriation for cleaning the streets, only [illegible] remained.

Some conversation took place as to what should be done in the present emergency. Councilman Pinckney urged that City Bonds should be issued to meet the expenses unavoidable for the remainder of the fiscal year. Alderman Fulmer insisted that the Board of Health derived no such power from the Charter. The Chairman declared that the Board was entirely destitute of authority to raise money for that purpose [illegible] the Legislative appropriation unless an epidemic was prevalent threatening the [illegible] of the community. He further remarked that the hand of Providence seemed to be visible in the late drenching rain, which had done as much good as two weeks of ordinary cleaning.

It was thought desirable to have the Commissioner of Streets before the Committee at a future meeting to explain what streets most needed cleaning, and what amount of money would probably be necessary for the balance of the year. In reference to the funds now subject to the control of the Board of Health, the Chairman made the following statement:

Amount of original Appropriation	$5,000
Paid Dr. Rockwell for reëxamination of emigrants, and sending them to Staten Island	2,000
Killing Dogs	2,000
Commissioners of Health	500
Balance	500

[illegible] remained of the original appropriation, [illegible] for the City Inspector's Department. The chief items of expenditure were in payment of Inspectors of blood-docks and slaughter houses, and [illegible] deaths and granting permits for burials. It was decided to call upon the City Inspector, Street Commissioner and Comptroller, to furnish information at the next meeting, touching the various matters of their respective departments, bearing on this subject.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Exploration of Central Africa.

A meeting of gentlemen, ministers, merchants, and others, to aid in organizing a Society for exploring Western Central Africa, was held yesterday at room No. 39 Astor House, under the superintendence of Rev. J. Morris Pease. Among those present we noticed Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, Rev. J. B. Pinney, President of the Colonization Society, Rev. Dr. Wiley and others. Owing to the storm the attendance was not large. Ex-President Roberts promised to furnish his views on the exploration of Africa, in writing, as soon as possible. The subject was important, and he was not at present prepared to enter upon it. It was his impression that the interior of Africa, at least in the regions of the high table-land which commenced about 200 miles from the seaboard, was more healthy than [illegible] the coast. [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A [illegible] meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at their rooms in the Bible House at 4 P. M., after which President Roberts made his appearance and exchanged friendly courtesies with several of his friends who were present, preparatory to his departure in the *Persia* to-day.

The last vessel sent out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, the *Elvira Owen*, sailed from near Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of June, with 321 emigrants. Of this number 146 embarked from Savannah. Of this company 296 were emancipated by about twenty different owners in eight States and twenty-five were free or self-liberated.

Forty-three of these emigrants were liberated by Mr. Kelley, of Virginia, who also gave $15,000 in aid of their establishment in Liberia; and twenty-nine were liberated by Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, who also donated $14,000 in cash for a like purpose.

The Society sent out two receptacles for the accommodation of the emigrants, which will be erected on the arrival out of the ship.

These receptacles are large buildings, thirty-six by one hundred feet, and are each capable of accommodating 150 persons.

The emigrants are to be supported for the first six months in these receptacles until their new homes are prepared. Each emigrant receives a farm and aid in making a beginning. The New-York Auxiliary Society furnished $12,000 toward the outfit of the *Elvira Owen*, the total expense of which was nearly $30,000.

The total annual income of the New-York Society from all sources, is about twenty thousand dollars.

Auction Sale of the Property of Mr. P. T. Barnum.

By virtue of orders from the Supreme Court, in the cases of Joseph Cushing, plaintiff, vs. Phineas T. Barnum; Ebenezer A. Upson, plaintiff, vs. Same; and George A. Wells, plaintiff, vs. Same, Mr. A. H. [illegible], Auctioneer, proceeded by authority of Mr. [illegible], Receiver, to sell at noon, yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, certain bonds, notes and real estate, the property of Phineas T. Barnum, Esq. At 12½ o'clock some 200 persons were present—prominent among whom was Mr. Barnum himself, who watched the proceedings with great interest.

The first offered was ten bonds of the Crystal Palace, dated June 15, 1854, payable in two years, in the sum of $100 each, secured by mortgage of Crystal Palace, and machinery, fixtures, &c. A voice—$25 a piece. Mr. Stephen Parker took the ten bonds at $25 each. The next was a promissory note, signed by John Greenwood, Jr., dated Nov. 27, 1855, for [illegible], payable in seven years, with interest. Five hundred dollars were offered to start with, then $600, $650, and so on up to $805. The note was knocked off for $805, and the name of the purchaser was John Greenwood, Jr. A promissory note, signed by H. D. Butler, dated Nov. 27, 1855, for [illegible], payable in seven years, with interest, was sold to Mr. H. D. Butler for $575. One promissory note, signed by Henry Dalton, dated Jan. 30, 1851, for $200, payable on demand, was sold for $50 to J. S. Gatman, the only bidder; and one signed by William H. Noble, dated Dec. 1, 1853, payable in five years, for the sum of $700, was sold to the same for $375. A promissory note, signed by Adam Ray, dated May 21, 1850, for $1,000, due April 1, 1860, interest 10 per cent., semi-annually, secured by mortgage, and guaranteed by Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co., was started at $600, and after a spirited contest was sold to Robert Beckman, for $805. A bond of the city of Pittsburg, for $1,000, due 1883, interest 6 per cent., sold to R. Beckman for $760. An Allegheny county bond for $1,000, due in 1885, was sold [illegible] to Mr. Frost. A Miami county bond for $1,000, due in 1877, interest 7 per cent., sold at 70 per cent., to Mr. R. Beckman. Next came the nine lots of land situated in the city of New-York, on the corner of Broadway and Houston streets, and comprising together, on Broadway 100 feet, on Crosby-street 99 feet 9 inches, and on Houston-street 197 feet 7 inches. The Receiver sells Mr. Barnum's right and title to the real estate, subject to all mortgages, liens, &c. A portion of this property is subject to a mortgage of $50,000, which has about [illegible] years to run. Another portion is subject to a mortgage of $37,500, which is overdue, and proceedings for a foreclosure have been commenced. There are also judgments docketed in this county for [illegible] 44, and the property is subject to an assignment in trust for payment of certain debts not included in the judgments, amounting to [illegible]. Total amount of liens, $351,196 44. Mrs. B. does not waive the right of dower in the premises. Holders of judgments to the amount of $122,774 24 have procured orders for a receiver under supplementary proceedings. A bid of $5 for this property was declined, and it was started at $25, running up rapidly to $600, at which sum it was sold to T. McKnight. The next, and last piece of property was all the right, title and interest, of Mr. Barnum to a certain piece of land situated in the township of Bushwick, Kings County, containing nineteen acres, and being [illegible] on a map of certain lands sold under the direction of Benjamin F. Waring, a Master in Chancery, on the 20th day of March, 1838, by the number [illegible], which map is on file in the office of the [illegible] of Kings County. This property in Bushwick [illegible] the amount of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Barnum [illegible] bid $5, and took the property [illegible] for Mr. [illegible]. The total amount of the sales was $4,110, all of which was for the benefit of Mr. Barnum's creditors in the clock concern.

Brick-makers' Convention.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED—SCALE OF PRICES ESTABLISHED.

An adjourned meeting of Brick-makers was held yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Girard House. Some fifty were present at the meeting, including a majority of those engaged in the manufacture of brick in the vicinity of Haverstraw Bay, with representatives of the brick-manufacturing interest at all the towns on the North River where brick is made from New-York up to Coxsackie.

The meeting organized by the appointment of Mr. Daniel Tompkins as Chairman, and Owen Baugh as Secretary.

Mr. Gates, of Catskill, from a Committee appointed at the previous meeting, presented a draft of a Constitution and By-laws, under which was proposed to be formed a permanent organization of their number. The same was unanimously adopted. The name given to the Association was Brick Manufacturers' Association. The leading feature of the Constitution was providing for an annual meeting on the second Tuesday of February, to make arrangements for the yearly trade. Three Committees were to be appointed to make their reports at this meeting. The business of the first Committee was to ascertain from all the brickmakers who make New-York the market for their brick, the amount of brick they proposed manufacturing for the ensuing year. The next Committee was to learn from the brick brokers in the City the amount of brick that they would have to contract for. The third Committee was from these combined reports to prepare a scale of prices for the sale of brick, to which scale the members of the Association were strictly to conform.

Several speeches were made by a number present in the course of the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, which were taken up and passed upon, section by section. In the course of their remarks it was stated that brick was at present selling at about $4 per 1,000, which was less than the actual cost of the manufacture. At present about 60,000,000 of brick was laying in the arches of brick-makers, who make New-York their market, on account of this low price. The desire is to raise the price to $4 50 per 1,000, and to do this the present association is formed.

Resolutions were passed recommending that brick-manufacturers cease moulding at an early day, and that no member of the Association, after the 15th of the present month, sell a merchantable quality of hard brick less than $4 50 per 1,000, or pale brick less than $3 50 per 1,000, until the meeting of the Association.

The following were chosen permanent officers of the Association:

President—Daniel Tompkins.
Vice-Presidents—William Blakeley, Edwin Hubbel.
Secretary—Theodore B. Gates.
Treasurer—Edwin Marks.

The Board adjourned to Aug. 28, to meet at Fishkill Landing.

Turn Her Out.

Colored Home, Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: As an act of justice to the "Physician-in-chief" of this Institution, I feel it my duty to publish in your columns a correction of the mis-statement made by "Physician," in your issue of Monday, with regard to the alleged cruel treatment offered to a sick woman. The simple facts of the case, as far as concerns the Home, are as follows:

The woman was brought here in the usual manner, and although I had my doubts as to the propriety of receiving her, still not feeling that I had proper jurisdiction in the matter to warrant a refusal, I sent her and her child (not a nurseling) to their respective wards, and rendered them both the necessary attention. On his arrival, *the next morning*, Dr. Fitch was informed of the matter, and on seeing the woman, did *not* exclaim "Turn her out," but spoke in effect as follows: "My good woman, this is not the place for you, and I am sorry that you have been brought here, as it is directly contrary to our regulations; but as you seem weak and exhausted, I will not turn you out in the street, but will allow you to remain here until you are able to provide for yourself, or the Board devise some other way of caring for you." This was the sum and substance of the unfeeling man's harsh fiat of expulsion.

Both mother and child received from myself and the other officers of the Institution the attention which all patients receive, neither more nor less, and this they would have continued to secure until other provision was made for them. But, on the morning of the third day, this "pale and emaciated" woman decamped without leave or license, "child in arms," not finding her accommodations to her liking, and doubtless, thinking to make a powerful appeal to the sympathies of private citizens, by telling her tale of woe, in her then "exhausted state." How any "highly respectable and distinguished physician" connected "with one of the institutions," could so far forget his professional dignity, and the laws of ordinary, not to say professional, courtesy, as to attack through the medium of the public press the private character of a brother practitioner, connected with a sister institution, upon no better grounds than the mere *ipse dixit* of a vagrant, I am at a loss to understand. Relying upon your sense of justice to publish the above, I am,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
BENJ. LEE, M. D.,
Assistant Physician, Colored Home.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Your statement that I am connected with Bellevue Hospital or the Colored Home, is incorrect, and I beg you will make a correction for obvious reasons. My long connection with another charity must have misled you. "W.," or any one anxious to verify the statements made under the caption "Turn Her Out," can do so by examining the books of either Institution for the past twenty days; or more briefly, by inquiring of the officers of the same, what the usage is under similar circumstances—for such things have happened before. I do not accuse nor blame the officers for these acts; they are the necessary result of the caste-hate which our New-York institutions foster in the teeth of equal law. I wrote the statement to touch the heart, and alter the tone of society, or public opinion, of which these officers are but the ministers—a public opinion which allows colored women to be thrust out of Sixth-avenue cars, without redress, when they seek remedy at law—public opinion which hung George Wilson, the black man, and sends about their business white men with stronger proof against them of murder. A PHYSICIAN.

The Baggage Express.

The Councilmen's Committee on Ordinances sat yesterday afternoon, to hear remonstrants against the establishment of a Passenger and Baggage Express line. After remaining in session for an hour, no outside party appeared, but sundry Councilmen who are stable-men had a *friendly* talk with their brethren of the Committee. Mr. O'Reilly earnestly opposed any attempt to make the new measure a monopoly, but had no objection to it if every man were left free to do as he pleased, to make money if he could, or lose if he must. Mr. Bradley was violently opposed to the entire movement, deeming such a baggage line uncalled-for and unnecessary. He said that the number of strangers who arrive in the City daily is between 5,000 and 6,000, and that the majority of these persons are conveyed to the hotels by the hotel coaches; and, the traveling public are well accommodated, while the charges now made would not, in Mr. B.'s opinion, be lowered under the new arrangement. He added that the Baggage Expresses in Western cities had proved failures, mainly because they favored certain hotels above others; a similar evil would be likely to prevail here, were this measure carried. On this ground and others, Mr. Bradley cast his vote *No!* Mr. Baxter told his experience in cheap riding in Buffalo, whereas in New-York he would have been swindled. He had a very miserable idea of the honesty or decency of hack-drivers. Mr. Merritt expressed his views with the unction which characterizes his speeches in the Council, and thought as little of hackmen as his colleague, Baxter. He told sundry anecdotes, among others one touching a bout he once had with Mayor Wood, and after the Committee had done up their laughing, an adjournment took place, nobody from out-doors having appeared, and remonstrants being in consequence very poorly represented.

The Weather.

The rain which commenced falling during the night of Monday, descended without intermission, and in tolerably heavy torrents, until Tuesday noon. Never, "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant," had the sewers of New-York such a cleansing. We have been told that Mr. Commissioner Ebling seriously doubts whether he will be able to extract from the public Treasury precisely the full amount upon which he fondly calculated, now that his exchequer is exhausted. As to the advantage to the crops, and the greater security to the public health incident upon this merciful dispensation, such reflections are so very obvious that we will not insult the good sense and weary the thankfulness of our readers by their repetition.

The Charges [illegible] Comptroller [illegible].

The Supervisors' Special Committee to whom was referred examination into the charge of dereliction of duty preferred against Comptroller [illegible] in a communication sent into the Supervisors [illegible] day, met yesterday. Mr. [illegible], who preferred the charges, was unable [illegible] to his family. A notice was directed to be served upon him to put his charges in writing for presentation at the next meeting of the Committee, which was named for next Monday, when the matter will be fully investigated.

City Railroad Matters.

The Committee of the Aldermen on Railroads met yesterday. They voted a report in favor of compelling the Hudson River Railroad to stop running with steam cars below Fifty-ninth-street. Also, to compel the Sixth-avenue Railroad to extend its rails to Fifty-ninth-street from Forty-third-street, its present terminus. The subject of requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad to extend its rails to Sixty-first-street was considered, but final action deferred.

The Late Thunder Storms, the Hot Weather, the Icebergs, Rain, &c.

The thunder storms of last week, which were so fearfully active at Baltimore, Md.; Carlisle, Penn.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., and other places, were of long duration and fearfully appalling, yet, notwithstanding that meeting houses, dwellings, barns and other buildings, vessels, trees, liberty poles, railroad tracks and other objects were struck, and many barns and some dwelling houses burned by the lightning, *not a human life, so far as our investigations have gone, was destroyed by that lightning*—an extraordinary result. The lightning continues to visit Boston and strikes more frequently in that city than it has before for many years; the same remark applies to the town of Essex in that State.

The heated term, which commenced on the 11th of July ult., terminated on the 4th of August inst.; duration five hundred and eighty-five (585) hours.

The present year has been marked by its intensely cold and long Winter, by its hot Summer, and its abundance of icebergs. These facts taken in connection, will exonerate the icebergs hereafter from the charge of producing cold Summers.

A rain storm set in last night at midnight, temperature 73 degrees, and to 2 P. M. of to-day three inches of rain has fallen. Much of the rain fell in so short a time as to wash the pavements. The temperature of the heaviest rain was sixty-five (65) degrees. E. MERIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday, Aug. 5—P. M.

[Advertisement.]

The Cause of Consumption.—Somebody says consumption and bronchitis are caused by costiveness. Twenty years ago I stated, that not only these diseases, but all others were caused by costiveness—that when there was a bound or costive state of body, it was like to an impediment in a river; the waters would overflow its banks and flood the surrounding country, carrying with it devastation and destruction. So with the human body if the bowels are costive. If this necessity of nature be retarded, the matters are absorbed into the circulation, driven back, and the pores of the skin stopped. From hence arise colds, coughs, consumption, fever and ague, sick headaches, rheumatisms, heavy pain a little below the heart—in fact, all the difficulties, dangers and troubles of that state known as "being sick." See, then, to your bowels. Use Brandreth's pills in doses of two, four or six, for three or four days, at a time, when these feelings prevail, then rest a day or two until the health is restored. Where simple costiveness exists, a single dose removes the difficulty at once, and this occasional use will ultimately cure a costive habit, fully and completely. In this respect, Brandreth's pills differ from all other medicines whatever. B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's pills are sold at 25 cents per box, at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth's Building; at Burnton's bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also, by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. Horsman, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union. Caution—All pills purporting to be Brandreth's pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kalliston speedily removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Skin. It is scientifically prepared, is perfectly harmless, and has real merit, it being the most elegant requisite for the toilet ever offered to the public.

Its cooling, cleansing, and refreshing properties tend *powerfully to allay irritation upon the surface*, and this quality renders it a desirable wash for gentlemen after shaving. It softens the beard, and leaves the skin smooth, healthy, and elastic. Prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston, and sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Two performances are to be given at this theatre this afternoon, at 2¾ o'clock, and evening, at 7¾, it being a testimonial benefit to Manager Purdy, tendered him by the Company and *attachés* of his theatre. In the afternoon, "Capt. Kyd," and the pantomime of "Pongo." In the evening, Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isle," the pantomime of "Pongo," and the drama of the "Old Toll-House." A variety of singing and dancing in each performance.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The steady increase of popularity of the Empire Water during the past few years, the
CERTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS,
which prove THE EMPIRE WATER
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS,
possessing all the virtues of Congress, without the irritating properties which in that water often create a cough in the drinking by invalids.

While the EMPIRE WATER is soothing in its effects, with a tendency to allay irritation, and having in it a fine proportion of IODINE, which makes it useful in many phases of
SCROFULOUS DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.,
and invaluable in the awakening to action of the torpid liver, guarding effectually against
CONSUMPTION,
for which, previously, Saratoga Waters have been held as inefficient, have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the EMPIRE is designed very soon to be
THE MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.
THE EMPIRE WATER
may be found at the principal drug stores, Hotels, and of G. W. Weston & Co., Saratoga Springs, or at their Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Prompt Relief.—No sooner do these searching Pills influence the system, through the fluids which pervade it, than the stomach and bowels begin to perform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems infused into the patient. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

New-York, No. 828 Broadway, July 12.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum. Most of the time of the meeting was occupied in the case of the Chief of Police, Mr. C. J. Farley, in connection with the accusation made against him of attempting to abduct a girl living in Centre-street, in a house of bad repute. At the previous meeting of the Council the Mayor sent in a communication stating that Mr. Farley declined to act as Chief until an investigation could be had into the case, and giving notice that Officer Jarvis L. Ayres would act in his stead. The duty of investigating the affair was imposed upon the Committee on Police and Licenses, consisting of Aldermen [illegible], and Garrison. Alderman [illegible], on behalf of the Committee, reported that he had seen the girl in question, and Lieut. [illegible], of the Sixth Ward Police; but, the statements made were of so unreliable a character that they constituted no basis upon which this Board could act. Inasmuch as a new Chief of Police will soon be elected by the Board, the matter was disposed of by allowing Mr. Farley to make his own defence to the Board, which opportunity he improved at some length.

The Last Resort.—Mr. Buchanan's organ in his own State, the *Pennsylvanian*, says:

"Perhaps it is not too late for Mr. Buchanan, in the months that yet intervene before the Presidential election, to run away with somebody's daughter—thus putting himself on a level with the Republican candidate."

That will not do it; he must get somebody who will be willing to run away with him.—*Eve. Post.*

James J. Manning, the boy who was intrusted by M. C. G. Nichols, of Albany, with a package containing $719 to carry to Mr. Derby, last week, and who subsequently made off with it, was on Monday arrested by Officer Saulpaugh at Hudson.

The President of the Erie Railroad Company, Mr. Ramsdell, contradicts the reports in circulation respecting the robbery of their Express—the amount of $1,600, abstracted from the safe in their store a short time since, being the first and only loss of that kind yet sustained.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 4, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Mr. Henry Mortimer to Miss Henrietta Harris, all of Brooklyn.

In Troy, on Monday, Aug. 4, at Christ Church, by Rev. James Mulchahey, James M. Brewer, Esq., to Miss Jennie Seabury.

In Utica, on Monday, Aug. 4, by Rev. Dr. Fisher, Henry S. Dexter, Esq., of San Francisco, and Annie [illegible], daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Walker, of Utica.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. Sally Mitchell, wife of Col. Jeremiah Mitchell, aged 70 years and 3 months.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Amos S. Chamberlin, No. 37 Lexington-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

☞ Paterson and Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, of consumption, Geo. T. Kelly, aged 21 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 76th-st., near Broadway, Bloomingdale. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, John Atkinson, late of Glasbough, Monaghan County, Ireland, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his sister, Ann Atkinson, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the New-York Hospital.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Charles Henry Augustus Burk, second son of Edward and Monica Burk, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Greenwich and Morris sts.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Mathew Olwell, of the firm of J. & M. Olwell & Co., in the 47th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, 6th av.

In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 4, Gertrude Beach, infant daughter of Maria E. Berrien and Samuel J. Hopkins.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Stephen Taylor, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Dr. Bull, No. 60 Clinton st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family in the City are respectfully invited to attend. The remains of Mr. Taylor will be taken to Middletown, where the interment will take place, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Amelia, infant daughter of James Henry and Catharine Jane Bridgins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Cumberland st. and Lafayette-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Gowanus, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Sarah V. D. Bergen, daughter of the late John V. Bergen, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the late residence of her father, near 3d-av.

At Hyde Park, on Monday, Aug. 4, at his residence, John Griswold, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Calvary Church, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances, together with the congregation of Calvary Church, are invited to attend the funeral.

At Camden, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 4, Mrs. Jane, wife of Dr. Wm. C. Smith, and daughter of the late John C. Z. Anderson, of Hackensack, N. J., in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack.

At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, Miss Sarah G. Goodell, eldest daughter of the late John Goodell, of that city.

Miss G. was peculiarly one of earth's lovely ones—virtuous and amiable, beloved of sister, brothers, friends and kindred. Being blessed in early life with the pious teachings of the best of parents, who instilled into her young mind the principles of religion and truth, she was enabled, under every vicissitude or change in life, to trust in that Being who, as she was taught to believe, doeth all things well. She was the pride and joy of her acquaintances. She bore a long and painful illness (consumption) with remarkable patience, and was perfectly resigned to the last. She trusted that God was her Father, and would take her to a better home than this. She expressed her wishes regarding her funeral with unparalleled composure, and, after calling her sister, brothers and friends around her dying bed, and entreating them to be kind and affectionate one to another, she fell sweetly asleep in the arms of her Saviour, like an infant taking its rest.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

In Lenox, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at his residence, Charles Sedgwick, aged 64 years.

In Philadelphia, on Monday morning, Aug. 4, Margaret H., infant daughter of Wm. H. and Mary N. Oliver, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 5.

$1,000	Virginia 6s......	98⅝	1074	Erie Railroad......	60⅞
3,000	do..........s	94	500	do........	60⅞
13,000	Missouri St. 6s...	85	300	do.......b3	60¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	90	400	do.......b60	61
2,000	E. R.R. C. B. 1871	88	300	do.......s30	60¾
2,000	Erie RR. Bds '75.	84	100	do.......s60	60⅝
6,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs. '83	99	100	do........c	60⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen R. Bds. b60	92¾	1000	do........s	61
1,000	Ill Fr'd bs. w't pr.	98	100	do.......s10	60⅝
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M.	70½	20	Har. R. R. Pref'd...	54
15	American Ex. Bk.	118	130	Harlem Railroad..	16¼
10	Commonwealth Bk.	98	2100	Reading R. R......	87
25	Park Bank........	100	100	do.........b60	87¼
160	Del. & H. C. Co. b60	120	15	Third-av. R. R......	37
10	do..........	119½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b3	91¼
10	do..........	120	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R. b60	91¾
25	Nic Transit Co.....	8½	100	do.......s30	91
200	Penn. Coal Co......	103	100	do........	91½
1130	New-York Cent. R.	87	300	do........	91¾
100	do.......b60	87¼	8	Ills. Cen. R. R.....	107
100	do.......b30	87½	440	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	59¾
65	do........	86¾	100	do.......b60	60
100	Clev. & Tol. R. s4m	75	300	do.......b30	60
50	do.......b30	76¼	12	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	102
100	do.......b60	76	100	Gal. & Ch. Rail.....	108¼
200	do.......s30	75¾	100	do.......b60	109
100	Ch. & R. Isl. R.. b60	93¼	10	Wisc. Lake Sh. R..	68¾
10	do........	93¼	15	Milw. & Miss. Railr.	78

SECOND BOARD.

$4,200	Indiana State 5s.	82¾	100	Reading R.R.....s3	87
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	92⅞	200	do.......s30	87
50	Canton Company...	23	200	do.......s60	87
100	do.......s60	23¼	200	do.......s30	86⅞
100	Nicara. Transit Co.	7¾	100	do.......b15	87⅛
100	do........	7⅞	263	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	91
150	Illinois Central RR.	107½	50	do.......b1w	91
50	do.......b1w.	108	300	Erie Railroad......	60⅞
15	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93	300	do.......b3	60⅞
60	do........	92¾	50	do.......b1w	60⅞
300	do.......b60	93¼	50	do.......s10	60¾
910	N. Y. Cen. RR.. opg	86¾	300	do.......s30	60¾
100	Gal. & Chic RR. s30.	107⅞	50	do.......b60	61¼

Tuesday, Aug. 5—P. M.

The Foreign Exchange market, for the steamer *Persia*, closed steadily this afternoon at 109⅜@½ on London; 5-16¼@5-15 on Paris, bankers' names. The stiffness noticed at the close of 'Change hour yesterday was scarcely sustained, and there was an abundant supply of Sterling at the quotation. The leading Continental drawer did a large business in France at 5-16¼@5-15; a single importing firm took 600,000 francs. The mail for the *Persia* will be a large one, and the shipment of Gold nearly or quite a million of dollars. We hear of $450,000 in Bars, and $480,000 in Coin. The *Atlantic* brought in some orders for certain leading Railway Bonds, which were partly executed to-day for London account, and the Bonds go out by this steamer; among others $80,000 Erie Third Mortgages, for which 99 ⅌ cent. was paid. At the Stock Board the quotations on the Bond list were firm, and, in some instances, in advance of last London prices, exchange added. For Illinois Freelands, privilege bonds, 101 was bid; New-York Central 7 ⅌ cents., 109; 6s, 90; Erie 1871s, 88 ex-coupon; Illinois Central Construction, 93¼; Virginias, 94; Missouris, 86. The market for Shares, on the other hand, was weaker in prices than before the steamer, but with an increased business at the decline, particularly in New-York Central, Reading and Erie. The Central has been the subject of much *bearing* of late, and the daily sales made for delivery on the reopening of the transfers on the 22d inst., are on the increase. The last price this afternoon was 86¾ ⅌ cent. Erie left off 61 ⅌ cent. Reading 87@87¼. The last named Road has given notice that on and after the 1st of September, the freight and tolls on that Road will be increased 15 cents ⅌ ton, between the more distant points, and 10 cents ⅌ ton between the shorter intermediate points. From Mount Carbon to Port Richmond the rate will be $2 ⅌ ton, instead of $1 85 ⅌ ton, as now charged.

There was again an active inquiry for demand money loans among a portion of the Stock dealers, to-day, and in most instances 7 ⅌ cent. interest was paid. Deposits continue to be made with the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange firms in the Street, at 6 ⅌ cent. The rates on mercantile bills have advanced about 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum from the minimum quotation in July, and the Discount Brokers report 60 days 7@7½; 90 days to 4 months, 8@8½ ⅌ cent. for strictly prime names; and 9@10 for fair signatures. There is not a large business this week, but lenders are indisposed to place their means lower than the foregoing terms, except at call.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes by the *Atlantic* that Mr. Geo. Peabody, the popular and munificent American Banker in London, will visit this country in September, having engaged his passage by the Collins steamer of the 3d of that month.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury to-day were: Paid on Treasury account, $92,295; Received, $87,256; Balance, $8,562,570; Paid for Assay Office, $825,850; Paid on disbursing checks, $21,267.

The New-York Life and Trust Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. and an extra dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. payable on 9th inst. The Comptroller of the City of St. Louis will hereafter provide for the City Interest at the Bank of the Republic in New-York.

A letter from London says of one of the operations of the famous *Crédit Mobilier* of Paris:

It is a curious fact that the Paris *Crédit Mobilier* had dispatched a sum equal to $2,000,000 in gold to Spain, just before the notice of the *coup d'état*. The object was to found a *Crédit Mobilier* at Madrid, and the demand for the money was doubtless so contrived by Queen Isabella and her friends at the French Court, as to render its arrival simultaneous with the wants which would have to be provided to insure by bribery and subornation the success of the reactionary plot. The outburst in the provinces, however, seems to have disconcerted this part of the scheme, as the amount did not arrive at the frontier until it had become impossible to send it forward to Madrid without danger of its being intercepted.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Persia.] New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

Since our circular of the 28th of July nothing of importance, either commercial or political, has transpired to operate upon our market. The absence from the City of many speculators and capitalists, and the small amount of orders received by the last mail from Europe, account for the extreme inactivity which our market has exhibited during the whole week. The fluctuations have been very insignificant, the principal speculative stocks close weak, while dividend-paying Western Stocks, with very few exceptions, are firm at a slight improvement. Investment Securities are also well sustained. Money remains in fair supply, though the applications from the trade for discount are increasing. State Stocks remain firm with a fair demand. Virginia advanced ¼; Missouri, ¼; Tennessee 6s and California 7s, 1875, sold at former prices. City and County Bonds—There are no sales of any importance to notice. Railroad Bonds—The transactions have been very light, only Illinois Central Construction Bonds have shown some activity, closing at an advance of 1¼. Freeland Bonds sold at 100 with and at 98 without privilege. Erie 1871 Bonds advanced ½, and New-York Central 6s ¼. Some Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds were taken at 88. Erie Bonds are in demand and looking up; a large lot of 1883 Bonds was bought for Europe at 99. Railroad Shares—We have to report a very moderate business with the following changes: Erie advanced ½; Cleveland and Toledo, ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ½; Chicago and Rock Island, ½; Reading declined ½; New-York Central, ¾; Panama, ½. Money—Loans on call continue at 6@7 ⅌ cent., mostly at the latter figure; rates of discount are a fraction higher, say 7@8 for first-class paper; 8@11 for names less known. MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

The great dulness noticed in our last week's advices of July 29 has continued to prevail during the week without any cessation. The most apparent cause of this state of things, is the absence from town of a large portion of the capitalists and Stock speculators during the season of intense heat. Excepting some little movement in three or four of the principal Railroad shares, transactions have been most limited. In the midst of this absence of animation, prices are well maintained, and our compared quotations show generally a trifling rise over last week's prices. State Stocks—A limited amount of Virginia 6s and Missouri 6s were done at a rise of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. Ohio 6s, 1875, are in demand at 1 ⅌ cent. advance. A few California 7s, 1875, changed hands at 78. City and County Bonds remain neglected. Railroad Bonds—A fair demand for Illinois Central Construction has occasioned a rise of 1¼. Erie 7s, 1883, are up 2 ⅌ cent. with pretty large sales. We quote Erie 7s, 1871 and 1875, and Hudson 1st mortgage, ex interest 1st August. Except a few sales of Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 1st mortgage, and La Crosse and Milwaukee 1st mortgage, we have no transactions of any moment to notice either at the Stock Exchange or private sale. Railroad Shares—Erie shares have still been pretty animated and close at a rise of ½, and moderate transactions have taken place in Reading, and Cleveland and Toledo, at a trifling change of price, and in Panama and New-York Central at a decline of 1@1½. The latter are quoted ex dividend. Money easy and without any change in rates. Exchanges on Europe less offered—moderate transactions. Principal business; London, 109½@109¾; Paris, 5.15@5.16¼. DE COPPET & CO.

Semi-Monthly Circular for England.

[Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

The past fortnight has been characterized by extraordinary dulness in the Stock market. The transactions have been unusually limited, and the fluctuations in prices unimportant, but, with a few exceptions, the quotations herewith are lower than those given in our last report. The apparent causes of this extreme dullness are the absence of many from the City, as usual at this season of the year, and a general indisposition to purchase stocks under the uncertainty in regard to the course of money matters, produced by the recent loss of specie and continued expansion of loans by the banks in this City. There is very little demand for Stocks, either for domestic or foreign account, the orders received by the recent mails from Europe having been, in most cases, limited under present prices. The supply is also limited, and although, under present circumstances, the market is rather weak, a renewed inquiry for Stocks to any extent would, most probably, be followed by a considerable advance. In our list of Railroad Bonds the quotations for Erie 1871s and 1875s, Hudson River 1st mortgage, Northern Indiana, Terre Haute and Alton, and Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads, are ex interest, due 1st inst. The two last-named Companies have recently been consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. The line is now in operation from Toledo to Lafayette, and the balance will be completed before the end of the year. The earnings of the road are rapidly increasing. There have been some recent private transactions in the bonds, and considerable purchases have been made for foreign account. Of the more current descriptions of securities of this class, the sales have been generally small. In Illinois Central Construction Bonds there has been some activity, and in the early part of the fortnight the tendency was downward. On 29th ult., there were considerable sales at 91⅞@91½; but since that date the supply has been more limited, and the price has again advanced to 93¼. Freeland Bonds, with privilege, have sold at 100, and without privilege, at 93½@96. Of Erie Railroad Bonds, the sales have been very small, and prices are generally unchanged. Convertibles of 1871 have sold at 88 *ex interest*, an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. Michigan Central 8s of 1869 are offered at 106¼, and 105½ is bid. Of Michigan Southern sinking funds, there have been sales at 88.

There is rather more activity in the demand for money; but there is still a full supply, and rates of interest continue to range at 6@7 ⅌ cent. for call loans, and 7@8 ⅌ cent. for first-class paper. CAMMANN & CO.

Railroad Trial—Verdict $10,000.

From the Binghamton Republican, Aug. 1.

We are indebted to an eminent counsel engaged in the cause for the following full memorandum:

Supreme Court—*John Vaughn vs. The New-York Central Railroad.*—Cortland Circuit, July 29, 1856. Justice Shankland presiding. Daniel Gott and D. S. Dickinson for plaintiff; Davis and Leach and C. B. Sedgwick for defendants.

It appeared that by the carelessness of the defendants' agent, that there was a collision at the Oneida dépôt in September, 1853; that a freight train ran into the passenger train in which the plaintiff, a young [illegible] of about twenty years, was a passenger, and that both of his legs were so badly broken that it was two years before he could be removed from the dépôt buildings to his house in Cortland County.

The collision happened about daylight on the morning of the 15th of September; [illegible]

[illegible]

The defendants produced the receipt of the plaintiff for the $500 in "full of the injury," signed by the mark of the plaintiff, and witnessed by a Mr. [illegible], a Catholic clergyman, a stranger to the plaintiff. It appeared that on the 17th the superintendent made an arrangement with the clergyman to meet him at the plaintiff's room on the morning of the 18th; that they met there accordingly; the nurse was sent out of the room, contrary to the directions of the physician; and the superintendent testified that the plaintiff, while perfectly competent to do business, agreed to accept the $500 and payment of expenses in full satisfaction of his injury; that he put the bank notes into his right hand in presence of the [illegible]; plaintiff did not count it, but held it a few minutes and gave it to the clergyman to take care of, and signed the receipt by his mark, and it was witnessed by the clergyman.

It was proved that the plaintiff wrote a ready and fair hand. The nurse who was sent out of the room was a medical student of three years. He testified that at the time the plaintiff was considered in danger, that his death was hourly expected, that visitors had been excluded, the room darkened, and that he was so completely under the influence of opiates given to quiet his pain, as to be unconscious from drowsiness and stupefaction for most of the time, and that he had not sufficient mind and memory to transact business requiring thought and reflection.

Other physicians who attended him expressed the same opinion, and others still thought he was at or about the time capable of doing business when roused. The Catholic clergyman died in March last. The plaintiff's nurses never saw a dollar of the $500 alleged to have been paid him, nor was there any trace of it given except by the Superintendent as before stated, though the plaintiff was poor.

The defendants proved they had paid for the plaintiff's expenses for two years of illness, while confined at the dépôt, about $2,000 besides the $500.

The Judge charged the jury that if they found for the plaintiff they should allow to the defendants and deduct from their verdict the $2,000 thus paid.

That if they found that the plaintiff was competent to transact business at the time he gave the receipt, he was bound by it, and it was a complete defence. But if they found that the receipt was obtained from him when he was incompetent, it was void, and the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for ten thousand dollars.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Tuesday—*First Board*—[illegible] Philadelphia and Sunbury 1st mortgage, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Loan, 100; [illegible] Allegheny County 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Kentucky 6s, 101½; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, 13½; [illegible] Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] do., 11; 5 Union Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]. Between Boards—[illegible]. *Second Board*—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 81½; [illegible]. *After Board*—[illegible] City 6s, New, [illegible].

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—[illegible]

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible]

In ship Arctic, from Liverpool—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 15 | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Cleared.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; [illegible] Commerce, [illegible], Norfolk, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] showing a signal with a red letter S on a white ground with a blue border.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 20 miles N. E. of Lookout, exchanged signals with steamships State of Georgia and Nashville. Monday, [illegible] exchanged signals with steamship Florida, off Hatteras.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 549 passengers to Zerega & Co. [illegible] passed steamship Ericsson, bound for Liverpool.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, [illegible], and Helvoet June [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. [illegible] passed a very large iceberg. [illegible] saw a ship bound E., showing a signal with letter X. The M. L. has had light winds and much thick weather during the passage.

Ship [illegible], (of Hallowell,) [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship George, (Brem.) [illegible], Bremen June [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to [illegible].

Ship Protector, (of Bath,) Miller, Newport, Wales, June 28, with iron to master.

Ship Empress, Merrill, Havre June [illegible], with mdse. and 287 passengers to Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Sagua la Grande July 23, with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Jeverland, (Old.) [illegible], with mdse. and 271 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.) [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Emma, [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Tinker & Pauli. [illegible] passed the wreck of a Br. bark, waterlogged and abandoned, with fore and mizzen masts standing. She appeared to have been in that situation for some time; could not get her name. [illegible] passed the wreck of the Br. bark [illegible], of London, timber loaded and abandoned.

Brig Marie Pauline, (Fr.) [illegible], Port-au-Prince 19 ds., with logwood to [illegible] Rondis & Co.

Brig Johanna Hilmer, (Prus.) [illegible], with coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Acadian, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Mungo Park, Nichols, [illegible], to Pillsbury & [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Dunham, Sagua la Grande [illegible] ds., with molasses to Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.

Schr. Orion, (of Providence,) [illegible], Norfolk [illegible] ds., with corn.

Schr. Francis Barritt, Fairchild, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Matilda, O'Brien, Lubec, with plaster to [illegible].

Schr. Seaman, (Br.) Ayer, Nova Scotia [illegible] ds., with grindstones to Pope Catlin.

Schr. Presto, Hawkins, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Mank's, [illegible], Boston.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Baltimore 6 days.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence.

Propeller Jackson, Baker, Baltimore.

Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Bristol, Young, Philadelphia.

Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.

Propeller [illegible], Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N. and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall. Ship Southampton, London.

Below.

One ship, 3 barks and 12 brigs, unknown—all anchored outside the Bar.

Spoken, &c.

July 18, lat. 44 40, lon. 45, ship Independence, of Bath, from Liverpool for New-York.

Aug. 1, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, July 28, barks Starlight, [illegible], for New-York in 5 ds; [illegible]